Wilson Victory In Oakland Mayor's Race-Runoff May 17

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THE BLACK PANTHER

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

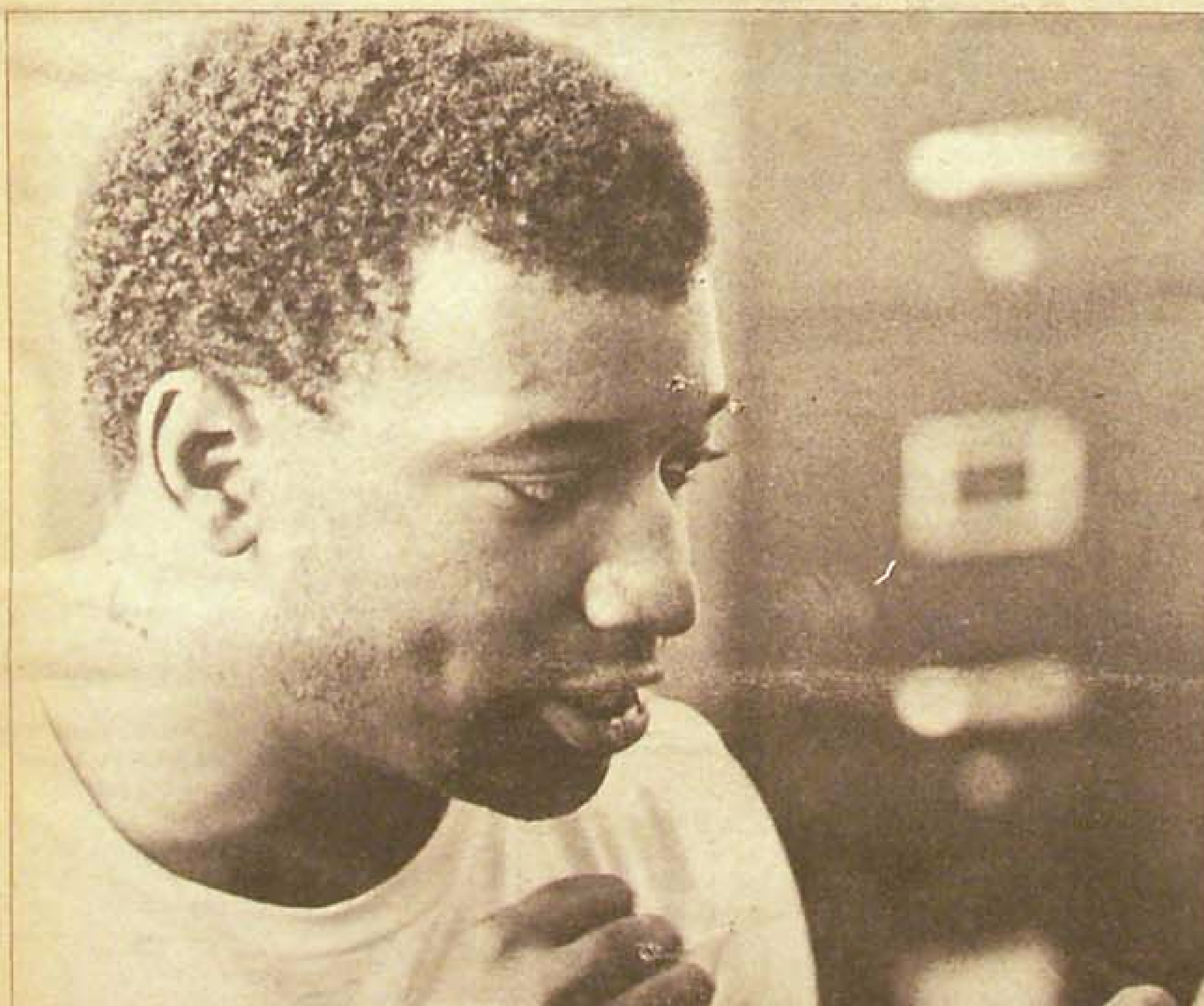
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Hanrahan Motion Accepted, Outrage Mounts

JUDGE DROPS ALL F.B.I. CONSPIRACY CHARGES IN FRED HAMPTON MURDER CASE



The vicious murder of Illinois BPP leader FRED HAMPTON has yet to be vindicated.

(Chicago, Ill.) - In one of the more amazing, unprecedented rulings in federal court history, Judge Samuel Perry last week dismissed charges against the FBI, former Cook County State's Attorney Edward Hanrahan and eight of the 15 police officers who were involved in the raid which led to the December 4 murders of Black Panther Party leaders Fred Hampton and Mark Clark in 1969.

After 16 months of documentation and testimony put on by the plaintiffs, who are the families of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark and the seven survivors of the raid, Perry, 80, a native of Alabama, not only dismissed the case on most of the defendants but ordered the plaintiffs to pay court costs estimated by some to be as high as half a million dollars.

Perry's new trial order, in effect, dismissed the plaintiffs' basic contention in the case; that the FBI conspired with Hanrahan to assassinate Hampton, the popular young leader of the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party. By leaving in the case only those seven police officers who admittedly fired their guns, Perry has ruled that the murders of Fred Hampton, 21, and Mark Clark, 22, were, at most, a case of police brutality.

In arguing the defendants' motion to dismiss their charges, attorneys for the plaintiffs, Jeffery Haas and Flint Taylor, reminded the court of the hundreds of FBI documents that were entered into evidence, proving the (Counterintelligence Program) operation initiated by the federal agency against the Black Panther Party. The documents openly admit

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Editorial

Zimbabwe: A Luta Continua

"We still say that we are our own liberators. . .We are the ones who must intensify the struggle."

So spoke Tirivafi Kangai, the newly appointed North and South America chief representative of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) in an interview last week with THE BLACK PANTHER. (See article, page 17.) On his recent visit to Africa, Cuban leader Fidel Castro said words to the same effect in noting that Africa can only be liberated by Africans.

The Patriotic Front, composed of ZANU and the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), and the frontline states in southern Africa have further solidified their forces to step up the armed struggle against the White minority government of Rhodesia. Emphasizing the continued commitment of ZANU to armed struggle as the only means of liberation, Robert Mugabe, ZANU secretary general and co-leader of the Patriotic Front, declared that Black majority rule "can be resolved only by a bitter and bloody war on the battlefield."

The imperialists have shown little imagination in their efforts to "peacefully" settle the armed struggle in Zimbabwe. The Geneva talks were disastrous, due mainly to the refusal of the Ian Smith regime to relinquish White power and the Patriotic Front's and frontline states' total rejection of the "shuttle diplomacy" of former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Now there is a new shuttle diplomat on the scene, British Foreign Secretary David Owens. Progressive African and other governments throughout the world correctly hold Britain responsible for the blood and that continues to be shed in Zimbabwe, much of it by 15-, 16-, and 17-year-old schoolchildren. As the colonial power in Zimbabwe at the time that the Smith government illegally declared itself independent in order to avoid the onset of Black majority rule, Britain, as Andrew Young put it, has been "a little chicken" in bringing about what the Zimbabwe people rightfully deserve — their freedom.

Meanwhile, A Luta Continua.



Letters to the Editor

"RIGHTON, BLACK PANTHERS"

Hi people,

To me Huey Newton is far more real than Kunte Kinte. To compare Newton to Kunte Kinte is like comparing 1968 to 1768. Kunte Kinte is only "fiction" in history. To me Kinte represents simple "Black-Hates-White" period. But Huey Newton is far more real and advanced than old man Kinte because Newton is fighting the cause of roots of oppression. Newton is in a completely different ball game than old, fictional Kinte. Times change and the consciousness of people changes.

I've been in all kinds of Panther demonstrations. The Panther Party is a non-racist movement working for revolutionary social changes. I'm for all Black people, but to me Newton is not that fiction Kunta Kinte hating all Whites or Toubobs. I may be wrong about Kunta Kinte, but I read the book and it seems to me that fiction Kinte had an anti-White mentality. Kunta was treated like a wounded beast and the beast struck out at anything White, but Huey Newton is not a Kinte, and Newton, with his mind and self (soul) knows, who the man is. And Newton is right. Even old Willie Mays these days is in the Panther paper . . .where was Willie in '68?

Historically Huey Newton is far more real to me than Haley's old man Kunta. I don't think "Roots" would have been publicized if the Black Panther Party had not based themselves in America. The Panthers made history here before "Roots." To me the Black Panther Party is far more real and important to have in America than "Roots" by Haley who is now a millionaire plus.

I hope you win against the man, the CIA-FBI in Washington, and I feel sure that the Black Panther image "coming at them" will win. Black Panther for people, right on!

I understand your article on the mental patients of NAPA because I was a victim, put on thorazine at Bellveiw in New York City. I was beaten up by two thugs on 42nd Street and the cops took me to Bellview for head treatment while the thugs ran away. I was on Thorazine for three days. It's a bad, shitty drug. I hated it, but I had no choice. They shot it into me.

Bulletin

As we go to press, THE BLACK PANTHER has learned that the delegation of handicapped and disabled people that left the occupied HEW offices in San Francisco to fly to Washington, D.C., for talks with top administration officials have staged an all night vigil outside the home of HEW Secretary Joseph Califano. According to early reports, when Coalition leader Judy Heumann approached Califano's front door in her wheelchair, to demand that he sign Section 504 immediately to ensure the human and civil rights for disabled people, the HEW secretary fled his residence via the back door, sprinting across a wooded area to avoid the handicapped and disabled protesters. See page 4 and next week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER for more details on this remarkable protest movement.

COMMENT

"The Harder You Look Into The Light, The Brighter You Become"

Dennis Phillips, a young blind Black man from San Francisco, is one of the active and enthusiastic participants in the ongoing occupation of the HEW offices by handicapped and disabled people fighting for their civil and human rights. Last Sunday, THE BLACK PANTHER interviewed Dennis as to why he made the personal decision to join the powerful demonstation. His poignant answer follows.

My name is Dennis Phillips. I am 24-years-old. I am blind and I am Black, which makes no difference to me. I am a human being.

I am fighting for my civil rights here in the HEW Building at 50 Fulton. I will continue to fight any way I can, any way it takes and is necessary, I will fight. This is our second time we are fighting for our civil rights and this is the last time we will fight for our civil rights. We will not turn back this time.

The coalition has been going in a very positive direction. We may have some setbacks in terms of things coming up and the government slowing us down, but that's okay too, because we can change gears with it. We're going to move on and we're going to get our rights. We're going to be there.

People may think that I'm overly positive but I'm going to tell you this: The harder you look into the light, the brighter you become inside. And I intend to look as hard and become as bright as I can with every breathe I take.

I'm not a member of the Black Panther Party. I'd like to join the Black Panther Party. I am a member of the Black Panther Party as far as my own initiative and soul is concerned. They have fed us. They have given us respect. They have treated us as human beings and I want to thank them for their appreciation and their positive, infinite love in this manner.

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THE BLACK PANTHER

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CHARLES GARRY.

SAN FRANCISCO STALLS

Oppressed Minority Truckers Demand Affirmative Action

(San Francisco, Calif.) - The Oppressed Minority Independent Truckers Association (OMITA) held a press conference here last week to blast the city's Public Works Department for its refusal to implement affirmative action.

The city recently awarded a $14 million contract to the White-owned Cahill Construction Company to work on an extensive city sewer project. However, OMITA contends, "This contract expressly excludes OMITA, and, in fact, excludes all minority truckers in Northern California."

OMITA, representing 25 independent, minority trucking companies, charges that Cahill is in direct violation of Section 5 of the San Francisco Human Rights Commission's Affirmative Action Program.

This section commands "that each and every general contractor make every reasonable effort to insure minority participation in all contracts awarded to them by the city and county of San Francisco."

Of OMITA's membership, two-thirds of the minority truckers operate in earth moving, evacuation and related work — which is directly connected with the sewer project.

"Cahill Construction, has been continuously approached by OMITA and its representatives," says a statement released by the truckers' organization, "and has consistently refused to negotiate on any level with these oppressed truckers."

Spokespersons at the conference were: Martin Johnson, OMITA; Gerald W. Johnson, Black Businessmen's Association; and noted San Francisco lawyer Charles Garry, counsel for OMITA.

Speaking for OMITA, President Martin Johnson listed the

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MIRACLES AWARD O.C.S. AT LIVELY SPRING FESTIVAL

(Oakland, Calif.) - A special appearance by the popular recording artists known as the Miracles highlighted the Oakland Community School's (OCS) fun-filled Annual Spring Festival held last Sunday at the Oakland Community learning Center (OCLC).

Over 600 people turned out to see the Miracles award the OCS a gold record and a check for $300 for winning second place in the "Love Crazy" School Spirit contest, sponsored jointly by the Columbia Records stars and KDIA Radio.





THE MIRACLES singing group (top photo) highlighted last Sunday's OCS Spring Festival.

As a result of enthusiastic student, parent and community participation, the OCS wrote over 63,000 post cards for the contest — a remarkable feat considering that the model elementary level School has only 151 children compared to the enrollment of several thousand students at some of the other Bay Area schools that participated in the contest.

Following a selection by the local, dynamic Soul Explosion band, KDIA Program Director Keith Adams came onto the stage of the jampacked OCLC auditorium. Both he and Dr. Harold Varner, KDIA public affairs director who was also on hand for the occasion, praised the outstanding contribution that the OCS is making to the education of Black and poor minority youth.

Next, Jack Chase and Russell Timmons of Columbia Records gave brief remarks of appreciation to the OCS for its participation in the "Love Crazy" contest. Timmons, West Coast promotions director for Columbia Records, said in paying tribute to the Oakland Community School, "Being with you makes me want to be in school again. And, if I were, I'd want to be right here."

Presenting the gold record and the check to OCS Director Ericka Huggins were three of the five members of the Miracles, Bill and Don Griffin and Pete Moore. Expressing the thanks of the students and the parents at the School, Ericka asked the audience to applaud the OCS children whose enthusiasm made it possible for the School to do so well in the contest.

KDIA will also be giving a free disco dance at the OCS, the third part of its prize.

Thrilled at the free appearance of the Miracles in East Oakland, the OCLC crowd was disappointed that the short-handed group was unable to sing. However, for the remainder of the six-hour Spring Festival, whose proceeds went to the educational programs of the OCS, everyone enjoyed the bright Sunday afternoon sunshine and engaged in a variety of activities in the courtyard and parking lot of the OCLC.

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Fallen Comrade

SAMUEL NAPIER

Assassinated:

April 17, 1971



On April 17, 1971, Samuel Napier, one of the most hard-working, spirited and dedicated comrades to ever be a member of the Black Panther Party, was murdered in a most brutal and sadistic manner. As Circulation Manager of THE BLACK PANTHER Sam would work endlessly, constantly on the move throughout the country to insure that our Party's organ was properly sold and distributed. Comrade Sam was assassinated by low, cowardly renegades acting under the direct orders of the traitor Eldridge Cleaver. The assassins tied Sam to a chair in the basement of the New York City distribution office, shot him several times, and then set fire to the building. According to Sam, "One word is a thousand words to a thousand ears." Samuel Napier's sweat and blood is embodied in every word in every issue of THE BLACK PANTHER that has been distributed throughout this nation and the world. Circulate to Educate, Long Live the Spirit of Samuel Napier! Long Live the People's Struggle!

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

DELEGATION TO GO TO WASHINGTON, DEMAND H.E.W. SIGN 504

HEARINGS, SUPPORT RALLY HIGHLIGHT HANDICAPPED PROTEST

(San Francisco, Calif.) - The spirited handicapped people still occupying HEW offices on the fourth floor of the Old Federal Building here have decided to send a delegation of their group to Washington, D.C., to directly confront Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Joseph Califano over the issue of the long-delayed implementation of Section 504 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the section granting civil and human rights to the disabled, blind, deaf and retarded.





BPINS photos

Disabled protesters confront Congressman GEORGE MILLER (left) and PHILLIP BURTON.

Meanwhile, this most poignant of all building takeovers enters its third week, with enthusiasm and dedication on the part of the handicapped demonstrators still growing as outside support mounts.

In this the Black Panther Party has played a leading role, providing free hot dinners to the demonstrators every day since Thursday, April 7, two days following the initial takeover on April 5.

Last week was highlighted by Congressional hearings on the issue of handicapped people's rights, conducted in the conference room on the occupied fourth floor, while simultaneously a huge support rally was held outside in front of the building, in United Nations Plaza.

The entire area was aglow with activity last Friday from early in the morning till late in the afternoon. Wheelchair-confined people and their supporters, unable to leave the building because of police orders and not directly participating in the hearings, passed out beautiful yellow daffodils to those passing through the lobby throughout the warm and sunny day.

Upstairs, Congressmen George Miller and Phillip Burton led the moving, often heated, five-hour long Congressional hearings.

While both Miller and Burton, in no uncertain terms, expressed their support for the handicapped demonstrators, Gene Eiderberg, an assistant to HEW Undersecretary Hale Champion, was more of a bemused irritant.

Eiderberg presented a list of some 22 major changes HEW Secretary Califano is proposing to make in a Section 504 guidelines package agreed to by the American Coalition of Citizens with Disabilities (ACCD) on January 21 of this year.

Among the changes Eiderberg mentioned were: waivers on rules requiring ramps and free access for the disabled in new buildings, hospitals and schools; eliminating drug addicts and alcoholics from being listed as "disabled"; that some handicapped people be educated in

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Bake Sale For Dawson 5

(Oakland, Calif.) - Bake sales for the Dawson 5, five young Black teenagers falsely accused of murder in Dawson, Georgia, are a good example of the growing base of support mounting throughout the country around their case. The bake sale pictured above was organized by Laney College students, here in Oakland.

BPINS photos

This Week In Black History



Black soldier in Revolutionary War.

April 19, 1775

On April 19, 1775, Black and White minutemen fought the British at Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts. These were the battles that signaled the beginning of the American Revolutionary War, a war Black people played a significant part in, although the majority were slaves.

April 18, 1818

Within the Seminole Indian Nation, Black and Indian people come together against their oppressors. In the first Seminole War, however, General Andrew Jackson defeated a force of Indians and Blacks at the Battle of Suwanee on April 18, 1818, after which Jackson called the conflict "this savage and Indian War."

April 18, 1864

Surrounded by a surprise Confederate rebel force, the First Kansas Colored Volunteers smashed through rebel lines and sustained heavy casualties at Poison Spring, Arkansas, on April 18, 1864. The wounded Black prisoners were murdered by the Confederate troops.

April 20, 1949

Paul Robeson, one of the greatest actors and singers of all time, was also a champion for the rights of the poor and oppressed. Speaking at a Paris peace conference, on April 20, 1949, Robeson said that Black Americans "would not fight against the Soviet Union at the whim of the U.S."

April 18, 1955

On April 18, 1955, the historic Bandung Conference of leaders of African and Asian nations opened in Indonesia. This conference was a forerunner of a new Afro-Asian unity.

MEASURES B AND F LOSE IN BERKELEY ELECTIONS

BIG WILSON VICTORY IN OAKLAND MAYOR'S RACE - RUNOFF MAY 17



LIONEL WILSON, flanked by key campaign staff and supporters, addresses crowd at victory party.

(Oakland, Calif.) - Capturing over 44 per cent of the total and over 31,000 votes, Judge Lionel Wilson swept to victory in the Oakland mayor's race last Tuesday, assuring himself of the top spot in the May 17 runoffs.

Runoffs, in fact, were the trend following this East Bay city's nominating elections with head-to-head competition on May 17 slated in one City Council race, two School Board races and the City Auditor's post.



Over 500 people jammed the Leamington Hotel ballroom to cheer their People's Candidate, Lionel Wilson.

Emerging victorious this April 19 and not facing runoffs were: Mary Moore in the City Council District 2 race, who squeaked in with 50.38 per cent (31,854 votes) over her Black Republican challenger; George Vukasin in the City Council, District 4 race, topping Socialist Workers Party candidate Clifton DeBerry 47,202 to 12,904; and Seymore Rose in the School Board, Director 2 race, who ran unopposed.

VICTORY PARTY

Meanwhile, Judge Wilson was the talk of all Oakland Tuesday evening. At a jampacked campaign victory party, held in the ballroom of the Leamington Hotel over 500 Wilson friends and supporters turned out to cheer their candidate at a noisy and enthusiastic affair.

From the downstairs lobby to the dancers on the ballroom floor, getting up to the minute results on the mayor's race was the primary occupation, as small mini-crowds formed around a blackboard where the vote count was posted.

The Wilson entourage arrived shortly before midnight. Prior to the Judge's triumphant address campaign treasurer James White read telegrams of support from Assemblyman Tom Bates and Senator Alan Cranston.

Also Percy Pinkney, a Black special assistant to California Governor Jerry Brown, and an aide to the state's Black Lieutenant Governor Mervyn Dymally, expressed their support.

Finally, a jubliant Judge Wilson assumed center stage, receiving a long and tumultuous ovation from the audience.

"First let me thank the voters," Wilson began, "those 44 per cent who expressed their confidence in my candidacy by their votes at the polls today.

"It's a wonderful victory,but it's not my victory," Wilson continued. "I'm just a catalyst for change. I'm just a symbol for all the things that all of you beautiful people here believe in.

"You believe that Oakland needs a change, that Oakland needs leadership that's going to reflect the interests of all the people. There are a lot of people in this hall tonight, coming from every walk of life, coming in every color you can think of. It's beautiful. . ."

As shouts of "We all love you Judge" rang out from the audience, Wilson continued:

"You're all my friends. You're all wonderful. We all have a commitment to make this city the city it ought to be — a beautiful city. This city, Oakland, ought to be the pearl of the United States.

"We're all here together, because we are together. And we're going to stay together."

"I'm not going to suggest to you that I can do everything that each one of you wants. I have beautiful friends in labor. They believe in me and I believe in them — but I can't do everything they want.

BUSINESS

"Business friends know that I understand, with my business background, that we have to have a strong stable community in order to provide the jobs that are so important to so many of us.

"So many thousands of our people, of our young people are unemployed," Wilson said, reiterating his often repeated campaign issue. "Some (young people) are losing their way, many because they are unemployed, because they don't have a means

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George Jackson's Parents Sue "Brothers"

(Los Angeles, Calif.) - The parents of assassinated Black Panther Party Field Marshal George Jackson have filed a $20 million damage suit against Warner Brothers over the film Brothers, *charging the film starring Bennie Casey and Vonetta McGee is libelous, "a misappropriation of property and invasion of privacy."*

Author/revolutionary Jackson, 29, was murdered in a federal government — California prison authority conspiracy on August 21, 1971.

His younger brother, Jonathan, 17, was killed in a historic bid for his brother's — and several other prison inmates — freedom on August 7, 1970.

The suit was filed in Los Angeles Superior Court on behalf of Georgia and Lester Jackson, George and Jonathan's parents.



FRED HAMPTON

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

that the operation's intent was to destroy the Party and "neutralize" particular leading individuals.

Evidence of attempts to incite Chicago gang leaders to attack the Party were openly found in the FBI's own documents. The attorneys went on to remind the aging judge that the evidence showed that the FBI had hired an agent provocateur, William O'Neal, and instructed him to infiltrate the ranks of the Black Panther Party. It was shown that O'Neal acted as a conscious COINTELPRO agent, who actively played a disruptive role.

A map of Hampton's apartment, with an "X" marking the spot where the dynamic Party leader slept, was turned over by O'Neal to FBI agent Roy Mitchell and then given to Hanrahan's special raiding force. For his part in the raid, O'Neal was paid a bonus of $300 by the FBI.

The police, it was shown, decided against raiding the apartment when they knew the occupants would not be there, instead picking the ominous 4:00 a.m. time, knowing that Fred Hampton and others would be at home and asleep.

DRAMATIC TESTIMONY

Then the moving and dramatic testimony of the survivors of the raid, was presented, including the testimony of Ms. Deborah Johnson, asleep and pregnant at the time of the raid with Fred Hampton, Jr. Ms. Johnson testified that when she was ordered out of the room by the police, Fred Hampton was unconscious on the bed, but was not dead. She testified that she had been unable to wake the sleeping 21-year-old deputy BPP chairman.

Later, an independent autopsy was to show that Hampton was drugged.

Ms. Johnson testified that after she left the room, she heard shots and then the words, *"He's good and dead now."*

Finally, the plaintiffs' attorneys reminded Perry of the extensive evidence pointing to a conspiracy by the FBI and Hanrahan, including a series of press conferences and fabricated simulations of the raid. An FBI internal memorandum was produced supporting the plaintiffs' contention that the Justice Department had convinced Hanrahan to drop charges against the survivors of the raid in return for a federal grand jury not indicting Hanrahan and his raiding police squad.

Clearly, the FBI as well as Hanrahan were attempting to keep secret their role in the assassination.

At the end of one long day of arguments, plaintiffs' attorneys called on the judge to remember that by law, the jury, not he, should rule on the facts of the case. Perry was not, they maintained, to decide if the evidence they presented was true. He had only to rule if the case had been presented.

Then, last Friday, the judge appeared in his dark glasses for a few minutes at 4:00 p.m. in his courtroom. It was only five days before the election in which defendant Hanrahan was a candidate for mayor. Clearing his throat, Perry quickly announced his order dismissing the case against all the FBI defendants, the state and county defendants, Hanrahan and eight of the police officers.

For the second time in five years, Hanrahan has avoided a trial by jury for the murders of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark.

Motions were filed last Monday for a mistrial, urging that Perry's unprecedented awarding of court cost damages to the defendants midway in the trial, along with Hanrahan's many press conferences, must have influenced the jury.

In addition, appeals on Perry's ruling are being filed.



FRED HAMPTON.

Mark Clark's uncle, who has watched the trial closely, had this to say: "It's ridiculous. To say that there was no conspiracy is ridiculous. Police who weren't shooting were there to back up those who were. They dismissed it against everybody but the seven police, and I wouldn't be surprised if they dismissed that, too."

Fred Hampton's brother Bill said, "I'm not surprised. It's just another annihilation in the courts against Blacks and minorities. We must realize that countless other minorities and Blacks have been turned on by the same court. The judge's personal feelings entered into his decision because he didn't like the plaintiffs or their attorneys." □

Miracles Award O.C.S. At Lively Spring Festival

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

Another popular activity was a dance contest that took place on a stage in the center of the parking lot. Three volunteers served as judges for the dance competition, in which one of four "boogeying" couples was selected the winner.

In the courtyard area, there was a magic show which had the younger children, especially, spellbound. Also in the courtyard, were a White Elephant sale featuring a variety of useful items from clothes to household supplies; arts and crafts made by the children of the School; a Book Fair; stylish hair-braiding; and a table of Black Panther Party literature.

On the parking lot there were games galore, including Bean Bag Toss, Penny Pitch, Milk Bottle Toss, Gorilla Shoot and Tic Tack Toe. Throughout the afternoon, the games were one of the main centers of attraction, as children and adults alike tried their luck.



BPINS photo

OCS instructor displays classroom materials.

Inside in the cafeteria, there were popcorn, hot dogs and soft drinks as well as fried chicken, barbecued chicken, and fried and baked fish dinners served with tasty potato salad and greens. Always a success at OCS events, there was a bake sale of delicious cakes, pies, cookies and other pastry items prepared by the parents of the School.

From the smiling faces and the laughter heard throughout the afternoon, it was clear that the Oakland Community School Annual Spring Festival provided an enjoyable time for everyone who attended. □

CONSTRUCTION ISSUE

"Save The Schomburg" Coalition Demands Jobs For Harlem Workers

(New York, N.Y.) - Month-long negotiations here between the city, contractors and the Citizens Coalition to Save the Schomburg, failed to produce a public commitment on preferential hiring of Black and Latin workers in the construction of the new, Harlem-based, Schomburg Library of Research and Black Culture.

Meanwhile, the case of Laurore St. Juste, an eminent Haitian Schomburg archivist who was unjustly fired almost two years ago, went before the state Human Rights Division last week.

A meeting called last month by the Citizens Coalition to Save the Schomburg and attended by over 60 trade unionists, community organizers, and unemployed workers, established a "watchdog committee" to monitor the city agency responsible for overseeing the construction of the new Schomburg facility.

It was largely through the organizing efforts of the Citizens



A well-attended Schomburg Coalition meeting in which a "watchdog committee" was formed.

Coalition that a \$3.7 million federal public works grant was won for the construction of a new facility to replace the dilapidated 73-year-old structure which presently houses a world-famous collection of Black history and culture.

The city had said that it would not award any Schomburg construction contracts until prospective bidders made a commitment on minority hiring acceptable to the Harlem community. However, the city went back on its word and awarded the contract to Urban Foundation, a White con-

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ROOTS WINS SPECIAL RECOGNITION AT BOOK AWARDS CEREMONY

(New York, N.Y.) - Alex Haley's best-selling book, *Roots*, received special recognition from the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters last week despite petty attempts to detract from the magnitude of the Black author's classic account of the Black experience in racist America.

In an unusual action, the Academy's history panel decided to recognize *Roots* with a special citation of merit, despite recent bogus attacks on the factuality of the book.

Earlier last week, the *Sunday Times* of London had published a copyrighted article by Mark Ottaway which claimed that Haley had been misled or mistaken in his research on his African ancestors. Ottaway claimed that there was no factual basis for Haley tracing his ancestry back to the tribal village of Juffure, Gambia.

It was in this village that Haley encountered an African griot, a member of hereditary caste that traditionally kept the oral history of families and villages. The griot, Kebba Fafana, provided Haley with the stunning link between the Kinte family in Africa and the African named "Kintay" whom his grandmother had told him of.



Roots *author ALEX HALEY.*

The academy summarily dismissed the charges of Ottaway and others by stating, "Because Alex Haley's *Roots* does not accomadate itself to the category of history, but transcends that and other categories, members of the history panel were unable to name it as one of the nominees (for an award) in history. They are at one, however, that its distinguished literary qualities justifies according it a special citation of merit."

A fact that has been overlooked intentionally or not, is that Haley has never contended that his book is an exact history based entirely

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People Of Desire Projects Banding Together

(New Orleans, La.) - The People of Desire Projects, the largest public housing site in the South, are banding together to resist increasingly frequent and brutal police attacks.

Close to 18,000 Black people, 70 per cent of whom are under 21, live in the housing project. Desire was built in the 1950s to accomodate Blacks forced off their lands in rural Louisiana and Mississippi.





New Orleans police routinely beat, harass and intimidate residents of the Desire Housing Projects. Desire is the largest public housing complex in the South with its 18,000 tenants, most of whom live below the "poverty line."

Altogether 38,000 Black people are packed into an immediate community one square mile in size. Schools and health facilities are self-contained — and seriously inadequate. The area is isolated, surrounded by railroad tracks, a canal and an interstate highway.

The unemployment rate in Desire Projects is two to three times the average of the rest of New Orleans. As a result 60 per cent of the families there live below the poverty line. One woman told of having to raise six children on \$237 a month. A leader of the Desire Community Center explains that people are "confined to Desire from birth

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"JUSTICE FOR WAYNE SMITH"

400 PROTEST NEW ORLEANS POLICE KILLING

(New Orleans, La.) - They started from two different locations, 400 angry people, mostly Black, marching through the city March 26.

The spirited chants told onlookers the story:

"Who killed Wayne Smith? The police killed Wayne Smith."

"It could be you. It could be me. We've got to stop police brutality."

They converged on city hall downtown. Many held banners and posters: "Justice for Wayne Smith," "Free Gary Tyler," "Indict The Cops Who Killed Wayne Smith," and "SUNO Students Stand Up Against Police Brutality."

Wayne Smith, a young Black man, was murdered by a club-swinging cop on Mardi Gras Day, February 22. The day before the march the grand jury investigating the incident had found the cop, Detective Richard Hoselle, innocent of manslaughter charges.

Gary Tyler, another young Black man, sits in Angola prison, condemned for life by Louisiana's racist judicial system.

Called by the Ad Hoc Committee for Accountable Police, the protest drew people from a wide range of community and civil rights organizations, including: NAACP and its youth chapter; Southern Christian Leadership Conference; Urban League; community centers in St. Bernard, Desire, Melpomene, and Treme housing projects; and Student Coalition Against Racism.

Bill Rouselle, coordinator of the Ad Hoc Committee, spoke of that group's fight to end police brutality. "The city council and police department have portrayed us as a tiny minority," he said.



New Orleans rally against the murder of Wayne Smith. The young Black man was killed earlier this month by a club-swinging, racist cop, Richard Hoselle.

"But when we forced the city council to hold a public hearing on January 7, the council chambers were packed."

Attacking the verdict exonerating Detective Hoselle, Rouselle said, "If the city council don't take that man off the force, we will", the *Militant* reports.

He then introduced some victims of police brutality to the crowd.

Evelyn Gastinelle told how police broke down her door last September and beat her son without reason. He needed twenty-seven stitches to close the gashes in his head.

The sight of young Richard Johnson, walking slowly to the microphone with the help of a cane and supported by a friend on each side, said more about police brutality than could any words. Speaking slowly, in a low, strained voice, Johnson told the crowd of being pistol-whipped by police.

They had jumped him at night, as he was walking. "Freeze, nigger!" they yelled at me. "I panicked and ran under a house. They told me to come out. When I put my head out, the first one hit me here," said Johnson, pointing to his bandaged head.

"They dragged me out and beat me, and one of them said. 'We're gonna kill you, Lionel.' And they probably would have if a woman hadn't seen them from her window and shouted to them to stop."

But Johnson's name is not Lionel, it's Richard. The cops had beaten up the wrong man.

People Of Desire Projects Banding Together

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

and struggle to death."

Recently, New Orleans police have made the huge housing project the target of wholesale terror, intimidation and harassment. There have been numerous instances when the area has been cordoned off by police making sweeps through the projects.

A Black youth once answered the door only to find a policeman aiming a gun at his head. The youth demanded to see a search warrant. The White cop held up his billy club and said, "This is my search warrant."

The police broke into the house to disrupt a party and some of the victims of their brutality were so badly beaten they were taken to nearby Charity Hospital. One man was beaten so badly he couldn't stand up. Later, the hospital claimed that it had lost or misplaced the records on those beaten.

Desire residents are not at all unfamiliar with police terror, which they have constantly struggled against. In 1971, when police attacked the Black Panther Party office inside the projects, the community defended the Party office by coming out into the streets and placing themselves in front of armed tanks to protect those inside.

300 MARCH

On January 5 of this year, 300 Black youths marched down the main street of Desire to protest police brutality. The militant march was sponsored by a local youth organization, "The Sons of Desire." The group is presently organizing, with the support of other organizations, to initiate house and block meetings to educate people around the question of police abuse.

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

Southwest Migration

Washington, D.C.) - Five of the nation's 10 largest cities now are in the Southwest, due partly to migration from cities of the Northeast and Midwest, the Census Bureau reported last week. The bureau's 1975 population estimates show that of the 20 largest cities in the country, only six have grown in population since 1970.

$5,850 Is Poor

(Washington, D.C.) - A typical American nonfarm family of four with an income of less than $5,850 is considered poor, the Labor Department said last week in raising the official poverty level by $350. According to Census Bureau figures, nearly 10 per cent of all families lived below the Labor Department poverty level last year.

Liddy Sentence Commuted

(Washington, D.C.) - President Carter commuted the 20-year prison term of G. Gordon Liddy to eight years last week, making the last of the original Watergate-burglary defendants still in jail eligible for parole in July. Liddy, 46, a lawyer who once worked at the White House and later served as the counsel to President Nixon's re-election committee, has been jailed since 1973 and is presently serving time at a minimum security institution in Allenwood, Pennsylvania, for planning the 1972 raid on the Democratic National Committee headquarters in the Watergate complex.

Black Doctors Protest

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Officials of the Golden State Medical Association (GSMA), a statewide organization of Black physicians, has accused the state government of undermining the practice of medicine by minority doctors while inhibiting medical care to low-income Californians. GSMA says there are efforts being made by the state and federal governments to end Medi-Cal and Medi-Care and that Black doctors here have been the victims of the "gestapo-like tactics" in a state Department of Health surveillance program to uncover Medi-Cal fraud.



FBI agents hold protest rally in New York.

ON COURT STEPS

F.B.I. Agents Stage Support For Indicted Supervisor

(New York, N.Y.) - Over 300 FBI agents demonstrated downtown here last week to protest the indictment of former New York FBI supervisor John J. Kearney on felony charges stemming from illegal spying.

Following the example of New York City police officers, who staged illegal, violent and rowdy protests over cutbacks last year, the more subdued federal agents massed in front of the United States Court House to support Kearney, the first FBI agent ever to be indicted on felony charges.

Kearney is charged with five felony counts of illegal spying resulting from mail tampering, unauthorized wiretapping and burglary while allegedly attempting to track down members of the Weather Underground from 1970 to 1973.

At the rally in Foley Square, an FBI agent admitted he had never participated in a protest rally before, except as an undercover operative at political demonstrations.

For the most part, the crowd of agents was very aloof and tight-lipped, reports the *New York Times*. When Kearney arrived, the crowd broke into applause and New York special agent Patrick Conner gave the usual right-wing "law and order" speech. In the meantime, the other federal police officers gathered in the square refused to make any comment.

After this short "rally," Kearney went into the courtroom where he pleaded not guilty to the charges against him and was released on his own recognizance. □

"INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES ASSAULT DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS"

CAMPAIGN TO END GOVERNMENT SPYING WORKS TO END POLITICAL ABUSES

(Washington, D.C.) - A national coalition of religious, educational, political, civic and labor organizations — The Campaign to Stop Government Spying — has recently been formed to seek tight controls on the operations of local, state and federal intelligence agencies.

On a national level, the Campaign coordinates the activities of organizations working to end intelligence abuses. Its purpose is to help community groups to plan activities and to act as a clearing house for information, practical proposals and educational projects.

For use in local areas, the Campaign provides speakers, audio-visual material and literature. Also, it surveys relevant legislation and keeps those involved in the Campaign informed.

Some of the member organizations of the campaign are: the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU); Friends of the Earth; La Raza Unida; the National Conference of Black Lawyers; and the Black Panther Party. Some of the supporting organizations are the American Indian Movement; the Southern Regional Council; the Tenant Resource Center; and the War Resisters League.

The basic principles put forth by the Campaign are:

•An End to Covert Operations Abroad;

•An End to Political Spying in the United States; and

•An End to Secret Budgets and Secret Charters of the Intelligence Agencies.



Plainclothes police and FBI agents conducting surveillance on protest rally.

The Campaign hopes that if these limits are put into effect they would be enforced by such methods as:

(1) Criminal penalties for violations of laws governing the intelligence agencies;

(2) Criminal penalties for officials who purposely lie to the public or Congress;

(3) Appointment of a special prosecutor to enforce these laws;

(4) Protection of government officials who expose official lies of illegal activities; and

(5) Compensation to victims of intelligence agency abuse.

"In the effort to monitor and control the actions of law-abiding citizens," explains the Campaign, in one of its statements, "the intelligence agencies assault our democratic institutions using informers, wiretaps, bugs, mail openings and break-ins. Inevitably, this web of illegal spying *leads to the suppression of free* speech and political liberty.

"Revelations of agency and departmental abuses," the statement issued by the Campaign went on, "is not enough. Publicity has exposed without correcting, internal reform has failed.

"The threat posed by agencies," the statement continues, "which spy and disrupt for political

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50 Percent Of Families On Welfare Are White

(Washington, D.C.) - According to a report released last week by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW), for the first time in a decade more than half of the families on welfare rolls are White, dispelling ing the myth that minorities comprise the bulk of those receiving public aid.

MORE TIME ON WELFARE

The report also pointed out that many welfare families are also moving from bigger to smaller cities, have fewer children, spend more time on welfare rolls and increasingly live in homes headed by women.

Even though the greatest number of persons on welfare have, in fact, always been Whites, this was the first time since 1967 that over 50 per cent of those receiving family welfare aid were White, according to government figures.

Whites are 50.2 per cent of AFDC recipients, up from 46.9 per cent in 1973. Blacks were down from 45.8 to 44.3 per cent, American Indians were unchanged at 1.1 per cent, and other minorities were down from 6.2 to 4.3 per cent.



White welfare mother and her family. Whites comprise over half of those on aid.

The percentage of welfare families headed by women, says the report, has increased from 75.8 to 81 per cent.

The study also found that one of every seven welfare families lives in Chicago, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, New York or Philadelphia, compared to one out of every five in 1973.

Welfare families spend on average 31 months on the rolls as opposed to 24 months in 1973, reflecting an increase in economic hardship. The HEW report found the average number of children in an AFDC family is down from 2.6 to 2.4

Absence of a father from the home was the basis for eligibility of 83 per cent of AFDC children, up from 80 per cent. □

JOHN HILL STILL IMPRISONED DESPITE COMMUTATION

HUNDREDS DEMAND RELEASE OF LAST ATTICA DEFENDANT



Supporters of Dacajeweiah (John Hill) march through torrential rain to demand the release of the Native American Attica prison activist.

(New York, N.Y.) - Several hundred peopole braved torrents of rain here in a recent march and rally from the United Nations building to the governor's office to demand the immediate release of Attica brother John Hill (Dacajeweiah).

John Hill is the only Attica defendant still serving a sentence in prison — life imprisonment — due to his participation in the bloody Attica prison revolt of September, 1971. New York Governor Hugh Carey had granted pardons to seven Attica defendants and clemency to Dacajeweiah on December 30 as a result of "serious errors in judgement" by the Attica prosecutor.

However, less than a month later the Native American prison organizer was denied a usually automatic parole after what supporters describe as "a pressure campaign by the state prison guards union and other right-wing forces."

"These are the same guards," says Dacajeweiah, "who publicly vowed in 1971 that "Someone would pay for the death of the guard Billy Quinn (for whose killing Dacajeweiah was framed)."

During the spirited demonstration through the dreary streets of New York City, marchers chanted slogans like "Free Dacajeweiah, Jail Rockefeller"; and "Attica, Wounded Knee, Native People Must Be Free."

In a special message sent to the rally, Dacajeweiah explained:

"Recently, the governor of New York, Hugh Carey, announced to the nation that he had decided to grant amnesty to 20 state fascist gunslingers who committed unjustified and brutal murder at Attica Concentration Camp, September 13, 1971; six pardons to inmates who had taken pleas for their alleged role in the rebellion; one pardon to my codefendant who was convicted of attempted assault; and one commutation to myself, making me eligible for parole in January, 1977."

Dacajeweiah went on to explain why the Parole Board denied his parole:

"There was a campaign waged by the Guards' Union, Sheriffs' Association and certain legislators opposing my release. Eventually it was this pressure that led to my denial of parole even though no one who had been granted clemency in the past has ever been denied parole. . . ."

In order to give an excuse for their unprecedented action, the parole board claimed Dacajeweiah has an alleged history of "anti-social behavior."

As it stands now, the proud Native American faces two more years of imprisonment before he is reconsidered for parole. The only way this can be reversed is by Carey granting him unconditional amnesty.

Attorneys working on Dacajeweiah's behalf intend to file legal challenges against what they describe as the conspiracy by the parole board, guard's union, state sheriffs and police associations and members of the state legislature, to "prevent and defeat the legal requirement arising out of Carey's pardon."

For more information about the continuing campaign to free Dacajeweiah, contact: The Attica Committee to Free Dacajeweiah, 219 East 10th Street, New York, N.Y. 10003, (212) 691-1846.

Report Condemns Susanville Guard Attack

(Sacramento, Calif.) - An official report condemning the brutal manner in which a nonviolent work strike of prisoners was handled by guards and officials at Susanville Correctional Center in February of this year, has stirred a storm of reaction.

Prison administrators and guards were stunned when not the usual whitewash report, but accurate findings, were released from the State Corrections Department. The report cites a fusillade of 117 shots fired into the air over the prisoners' dormitories in a six hour period (of the three day strike), describing such action as "unnecessary" and stating that disciplinary action would be taken against several employees.

During the six-hour period of sporadic but intense gunfire, one twenty-five-year-old prisoner was wounded in the hip, another was grazed by a bullet, and a third injured by flying glass due to a bullet ricocheting off a television set.

"SERIOUS MISTAKE"

State Corrections Director, Jerry Enomoto, said, "It is my judgement that the rifle fire directed towards occupied buildings was a serious mistake which placed the lives of inmates and staff in jeopardy and caused injuries."

Enomoto, himself a victim of the notorious concentration camps that were used to house American-Japanese citizens during WWII, also stated, "We were fortunate that no more were injured and nobody killed."

The report noted that guards used unnecessary rough conduct in handling prisoners at the end of the incident. An additional seven persons were treated for injuries after beatings by guards. The injuries ranged from a broken hand to smashed fingertips and a swollen jaw. Ninety-seven prisoners were transferred immediately after the strike was violently broken by correctional officers.

Neither the number of Susanville officers and administrators scheduled for disciplinary action nor its extent was disclosed.

BEHIND THE WALLS

Youth Behind Bars Skyrocketing

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Ten years ago, study after study concluded that imprisonment was the worst possible treatment for children who broke the law. But today the number of youths behind bars in America is skyrocketing, *Pacific News Service* reports.

A decade of liberal reform aimed at channeling young offenders away from penal institutions — into counseling, job-training programs, mental health services and the like — has been reversed.

The bewildering array of youth institutions — public and private, local and state, huge prisons and small homes — makes it difficult to accurately estimate the number of youths in detention. But it appears that more children are locked up, in adult jails as well as juvenile facilities, than ever before.

The swelling ranks behind bars parallels the shrinking opportunities for youths in the streets and schools of America's cities. At the same time that youth unemployment has risen, financially pressed cities have cut back on school, recreational and social welfare programs.

As at least a partial result, youth "property" crimes spurted up by 50 per cent between 1970 and 1975.

In 1960, one of every 50 American youths aged 10 to 17 came before a juvenile court on a delinquency charge. By 1974, according to the University of Michigan survey, the rate had doubled, to one of every 25.

Though comprehensive statistics for the years since 1974 are not yet available, the federal Office of Youth Development says the rate is still climbing.

The Michigan survey, covering state but not county or municipal facilities, found a drop between 1971 and 1973. But it recorded a nationwide surge in detentions, from 28,000 to 34,000, in 1974.

Since then, evidence from those states with data available suggests the trend toward more lock-ups has continued.

In California, Youth Authority detentions jumped 30 per cent between 1972 and 1976. And once in custody, youth were staying longer.

PELTIER FOUND GUILTY

Skyhorse-Mohawk Trial Opens In L.A.

(Los Angeles, Calif.) - After the longest pre-trial proceedings in California history the trial of American Indian Movement (AIM) activists Paul Skyhorse and Richard Mohawk began here last week, while in North Dakota, AIM leader Leonard Peltier is set to go before an all-White jury on charges of killing two FBI agents.

Skyhorse and Mohawk are charged with the murder of an Inglewood, California, taxicab driver, George Aird. Evidence in the case, however, points to the fact that three suspected police agents actually committed the crime.

The three, posing as AIM supporters, were arrested with blood-stained clothing and freshly-bloodied knives. They were actually riding in Aird's cab. Skyhorse and Mohawk were not.

In fact, no incriminating evidence has been linked to the two AIM activists, while the three others were granted immunity from prosecution in 1975 in exchange for implicating Skyhorse and Mohawk.

Also prominent in this case is admitted FBI agent Douglass Durham, who directly arranged for AIM to purge Skyhorse and Mohawk after their arrest in 1974 and to deny them any support. Amazingly, Durham joined the Mohawk/Skyhorse Defense Committee — after giving allegedly fraudulent testimony as a "clinical psychologist" in a sanity hearing for Skyhorse.

Durham's exposure as a federal agent not only hampered the defense of Skyhorse and Mohawk but made it difficult for AIM defendants in numerous other cases to gain community support due to the fear and paranoia which was created.

In a ruling termed disastrous by the defense, the California State Supreme Court has allowed Judge Floyd Dodson to preside over the case despite appeals by attorneys for Skyhorse and Mohawk. Dodson had been defeated by a 12-1 margin by Santa Barbara County voters due to his "arrogant, quarrelsome, and vengeful nature" and questions of shady financial dealings.

A move to switch the case to federal court was also defeated as a petition filed by defense

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ALTERNATIVE TO RACISM OF OAKLAND PUBLIC SCHOOLS

INDIAN COMMUNITY SCHOOL SEEKS SURVIVAL OF NATIVE AMERICAN PEOPLE

(Oakland, Calif.) - "This school is a survival school. We're instilling confidence in our students so that they can survive throughout their lives in a system that's basically built against them."

Dennis Banks, well-known Native American activist and former national director of the American Indian Movement (AIM), talked with THE BLACK PANTHER recently about the newly-opened American Indian Community School at 1735 Sixth Avenue here. Discussing the reasons why the Native American community of the Bay Area felt it necessary to open an alternative, Banks, one of the school's instructor's, said:

"The U.S. government has suppressed the religion of our people for 60 years, that is, understanding the relationship between the individual and nature. We must strengthen our spirituality and reawaken the Indian's religion."

Bill Wahpepah, director of the school, explained, "Oakland public schools are not working correctly with Native American children. The school system is trying to educate our children out of being proud of being Native Americans. Here we provide them with a cultural base."

The focus of the curriculum at the American Indian Community School — where classes are held in a white tepee next door to Wahpepah's home — is on mathematics, reading, writing and English, in addition to Native American history and culture. Most of the nearly 40 children, ages four to 18, who attend the school are from Oakland or San Francisco. Many of their parents have ties with tribal reservations in such states as New Mexico and Arizona.



Native American students hard at work at the American Indian Community School.

Among the numerous Native American tribes represented by the students at the school are the Sioux, Northern Ute, Chinook, Navaho Pueblo and the Blackfeet.

Three of the school's children, Rita Duran, 15, Kalene Contreras, 13, and Kimberly Contreras, 11, expressed a common appreciation of the American Indian Community School. "In the public schools, White kids teased us about our Indian ways. But here



BPINS photos

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Chicana Attorney Arrested For Obeying The Law

(San Francisco, Calif.) - On March 21, 1977, charges were dropped against a young Chicana attorney arrested by San Francisco police for *obeying* the law.

In July, 1974, a landmark decision to adopt guidelines for the rights and responsibilities of police and citizens at the scene of stops and arrests was implemented by the San Francisco Police Commission. Witness Guidelines, as they are called, were established. If properly supported and implemented, needless police brutality and harassment of San Francisco residents who are stopped and/or arrested should cease.

On November 8, 1976, Mission Community Legal Defense attorney Nedra Ruiz was arrested for witnessing a police incident.

One of three Latino brothers requested Nedra to witness a discussion taking place with the police. As Nedra began to take the man's name (in accordance with the guidelines), San Francisco officer Corley (Badge #809) shouted "I've read the order too; you can't do this while I'm investigating." He started pushing Nedra back from the group.



NEDIA RUIZ testifying before the San Francisco Police Commission.

At this point Nedra stepped back. The person pressing charges against the three brothers appeared and identified them. Police officer Murphy (Badge #1394) then pronounced the brothers under arrest.

The Witness Guidelines provide for an exchange of names at this point. Nedra, still waiting on the sidelines, stepped forward to record the names.

Before she could say anything she was grabbed by Murphy, who held her by her blouse collar against her neck and pushed her away. Nedra verbally protested such treatment and was herself arrested and charged, for interfering with a police officer.

For further information about Nedra's case and the Witness Guidelines, contact Abby Ginsburg (Nedra's attorney) at (415) 863-1530 or *WITNESS* at (415) 431-9138.

Handicapped Protest

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

special schools, rather than have regular schools adapted for them.

Such facilities, Eiderberg admitted, might be called "separate but equal." It's not a question of human rights, Eiderberg said, "but how much."

Eiderberg's comments and in particular his "separate but equal" comment infuriated the handicapped and disabled people in the room. ACCD spokeswomen Judy Heumann, who was testifying at the time, became so mad as to become briefly speechless. When she recovered, Ms. Heumann remarked:

"We will not accept more segregation. When you erect buildings that are not accessible to the handicapped, you enforce segregation.

"Civil rights means that someone has to put out a little bit more money so that we can become equal. There will be more sit-ins until the government understands this."

Ms. Heumann's brief speechlessness was not the only emotional crisis of the hearings.

At one point, while listening to testimony from Ed Roberts, a quadriplegic who is state director of the California Department of Rehabilitation, Burton's emotions broke, his bellicose voice wavering as his eyes moistened.

"I only wish all of my colleagues had heard this," Burton said. "I don't think there is a human being in this country who isn't standing taller" because of the protest. (At another point, Burton left the hearings, kicking in an adjoining room door to demand Eiderberg be present during the testimony.)

For his part Roberts testified that, "This is one of the most amazing struggles, and one of the longest, I have seen. . .We're not going to stop here, but continue to work to ensure basic human rights.

"We will not tolerate differential treatment to disabled people. . . .What we're talking about here is our lives, our future, our hope."

When Roberts mentioned the long delays and compromises involved in developing the 504 guidelines to its January 21, 1977, form Miller, taking a glance at Eiderberg, snapped, "As I see it, the goddamned thing is not negotiable."

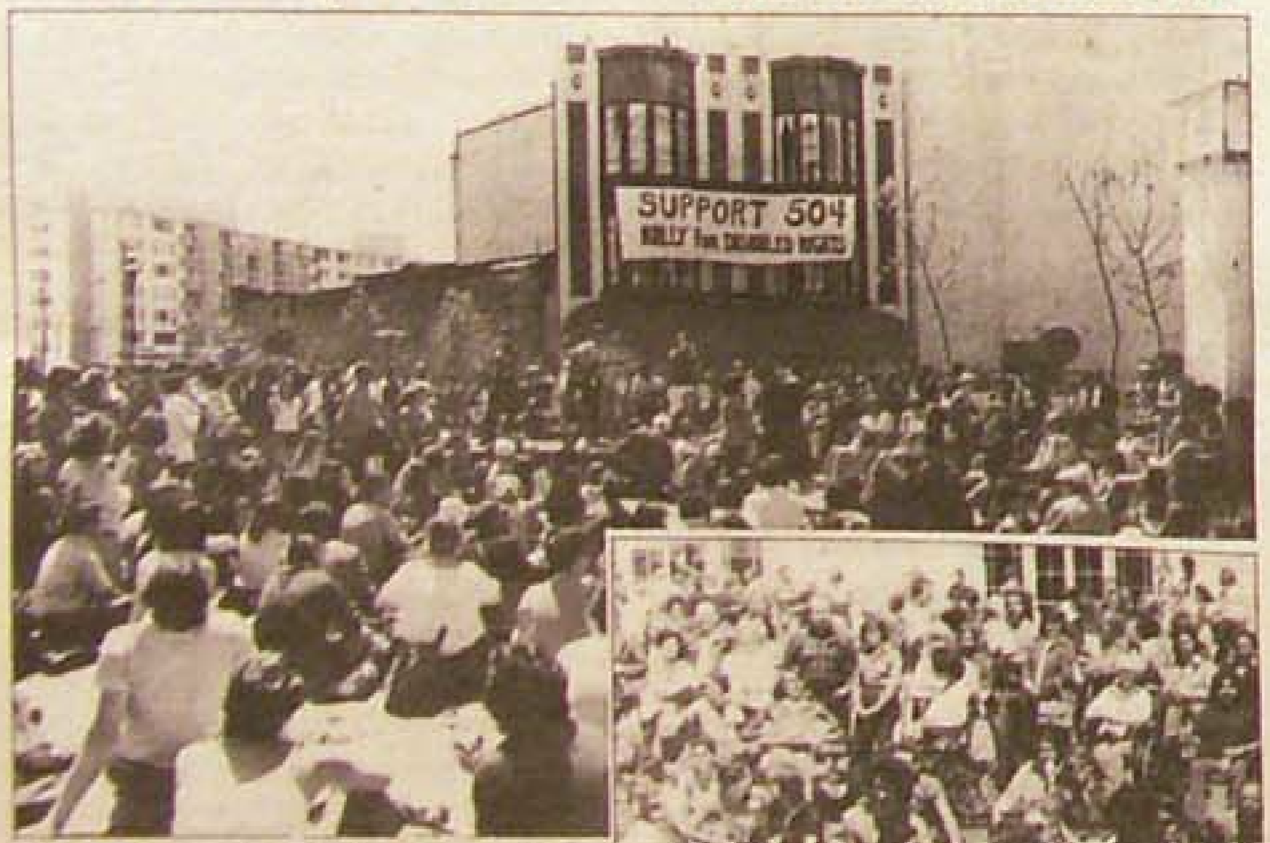
"It is time now to let us in," Roberts softly answered.

Also testifying during the course of the hearings was a Minorities Panel, consisting of Margret Irvine, Bruce Oka, Jane Johnson and a third woman, all of whom eloquently expressed the "double whammy" experienced by handicapped minorities.

In all, 12 panels were scheduled for the hearings to present the special needs of each handicapped group represented in the Coalition.

As the hearings were going on, outside over 500 people rallied in support of the demonstrators and for the immediate signing of Section 504.

Representatives of the Black Panther Party and Delancey Street Foundation spoke, along with many others, and were accorded huge ovations for their dinner and breakfast support contributions.



Supporters of disabled protesters, who have occupied the regional HEW offices in San Francisco.



BPINS photos

Deaf-mute uses sign language to communicate at hearings.

"The Harder You Look Into The Light"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

I'd also like to say to my brothers and sisters that are Black and that are handicapped: Get out there, we need you. Come here, we need you. Wherever you are, we need you. Get out of your bed, get into your wheelchair. Get out of your crutches, get into your canes. If you can't walk, call somebody, talk to somebody over the telephone; if you can't talk, write; if you can't write, use sign language; use any method of communication that is all — all of it is open.

ALL WE CAN

We need to do all we can. We need to show the government that we can have more force than they can ever deal with — and that we can eat more, drink more, love more and pray more than they ever knew was happening.

I'd like to say also that things have been changing. The coalition has grown into a family. We have had disputes and arguments. That is beautiful because with out them we would be totally ignorant. We have had meetings about minorities. Things have come up; people have been trying to resolve them. Things have been going quite well.



BPINS photo

DENNIS PHILLIPS, who is blind, is one of the stalwarts of the ongoing sit-in at the HEW regional office in San Francisco. He urges Black and minorities to get involved.

I am very positive and I am in the light right now. We are all in the light and we should think of ourselves as being our rights. We shouldn't have to fight for our rights however, they should already be there. But since we do have to fight for them we have an infinite amount of strength to walk. The government only has one strength to walk, they only know about the paper and the file system.

I'll tell you what we know about the feet, the hands, the ears. We know something stronger.

They can't pray because they have to distinguish the file system and the bureaucracy. We have to deal with the Lord, whether it's in the Bible; whether it's in meditation; whether its Moslem; or whether it's running water; or taking a bath, anything.

Let's not turn back on this. Let's not let this go.

People may think we're over positive, but I'll say again, the harder you look into the light the brighter you become.

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

By Huey P. Newton

"The Penal Colony"

Following, Huey P. Newton, leader and chief theoretician of the Black Panther Party, continues to describe his incarceration at the California Men's Colony in San Luis Obispo. In this excerpt from Revolutionary Suicide *we see how an ongoing battle between Huey and the prison administration over economic exploitation develops. Huey, imprisoned on false charges of killing a cop, continues and hardens his resistance.*

Instead, I offered a counterproposal. I would work willingly but only for a just compensation — union-scaled wages. If they paid me union wages, and paid the same wages to all inmates, I would then be willing to work in any kind of job they chose. Further, I would also pay the cost of my room and board so that I would not be an expense to the state, even though it had put me there illegitimately. The staff, predictably, refused to consider this proposal.

I then offered another alternative — that my rehabilitation program consist of attending school in the prison. Even though I had completed an education beyond the level offered there, I knew that an educational program would permit me free use of the library to go on developing my knowledge. They refused this, too, on the ground that the education programs were a privilege and that I had to earn them by first working in prison industry for an unspecified period of time.

In other words, first the stick — a dehumanization that satisfied them — and then the carrot — pursuit of my own interests. I refused again. Their demands were rooted in a lie anyway. I knew that other prisoners had been permitted to start out with educational programs, and I also knew they would not allow me to do so because they wanted to break me. But I was not going to be broken.

So they placed me on lock-up. This means that I remained in my cell for most of the day and received no canteen privileges. The cells at the California Penal Colony each have three locks. One is centrally controlled and is in operation only at night. It goes on after the general lock-up with a loud clack that can be heard all over the prison. We call it "dropping the bar." The second lock is opened only by the guard's key, and the third lock by a key that the inmate posseses.

Each morning, after "raising the bar" (taking off the centrally controlled lock), the guard went by and unlocked each cell; the inmate was then free for the rest of the day to leave or enter his cell with his own key. Because I was on lock-up, the guard passed my cell by when he came down the row in the morning. I was permitted out of my cell only for meals, for visitors, or for official prison business such as going before the disciplinary board.

So I got out each day only from seven to eight for breakfast, twelve to one for lunch, and five to six-thirty for supper. During those times I also had to change my clothes, take a shower, and do any other necessary tasks.

In lock-up one is denied all privileges. I could make no purchases from the canteen, no cigarettes, soap, deodorant, tooth paste, and mouthwash. I had only a state toothbrush and institutional tooth powder. Each week I received six pieces of paper on which to write letters to any of the ten people on my visiting list.



BPP leader HUEY P. NEWTON during visit while he was unjustly incarcerated in the California Men's Colony, San Luis Obispo.

Although I received the *San Francisco Chronicle* in the mail, always one day late, even this was refused from time to time. At first I was permitted to have no other reading material or to do any other writing, but eventually my attorneys obtained a court order entitling me to a typewriter as well as books and writing material related to my case. I continued to exercise and practice control of my thoughts, which I had perfected by then.

Lock-up was their way of "punishing" me for refusing to accept slavery. The shops at the Penal Colony made shoes and license plates, and do the laundry of other institutions; for these services the Penal Colony is paid good rates. It follows that by paying almost no salary to inmates, the system is little more than slavery.

Prison is one of the most outrageous forms of economic exploitation in existence, although prison authorities see the system in a different light. I looked upon lock-up not as punishment but as liberation from servitude. Once a month I was called before the disciplinary board and asked if I was ready to cooperate with them and come off lock-up. Every month I refused.

The guards thought I was fighting a losing battle, that I would not be able to stand it for long. I would eventually break, they said, so why waste away in solitary? Moreover, by resisting prison rules and regulations, I was simply extending my time to the full fifteen years.

The isolation of lock-up was bearable, really more than that. My brain was active; there were many things to think about, and I filled the days working out ideas I had begun to develop back in Oakland City College. Furthermore, my family was able to visit me often, despite the long drive. Rules allowed visitors every day of the week except Tuesday and Wednesday, which were designated as nonvisiting days.

TO BE CONTINUED

TRIUMPHANT CASTRO TOUR OF PEOPLE'S ANGOLA

The following special eyewitness report on Cuban Premier Fidel Castro's triumphant tour of People's Angola is provided by Sara Rodriques of the Guardian.

(Luanda, Angola) - The Angolan people paid tumultuous tribute to Cuban President Fidel Castro last week.

Exactly a year after the last 3,500 South African invaders were pushed out of the country by the people's army and Cuban volunteers, Castro addressed a crowd of 25,000 cheering Angolans March 27, telling them — in reference to liberation struggles in southern Africa — "times are changing."

President Agostinho Neto, who led the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) to victory over the Portuguese colonialists and against Western-backed neocolonial forces in the second war of liberation last year, accompanied the Cuban leader in a tour of the country.

On March 29, they were joined by liberation movement leaders from Namibia, Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and South Africa to celebrate their victories over racism and imperialism.

The meetings took place just after Neto and Castro returned from a tour of southern Angola, following in the steps of the victorious revolutionary forces who liberated Angola last year. Accompanied by Angolan and Cuban leaders and an army of journalists, the two had first visited the former northern front where at Quifangondo the revolutionary forces had trounced the combined forces of FNLA, Zairese and White mercenaries on the eve of independence, when they had tried to seize Luanda for imperialism.

Then the party set off southwards to Lubango, Mocamedes, Benguela and Lobito — all towns occupied during 100 terrible days by the neocolonial forces before their liberation by FAPLA (Armed Forces of the Popular Liberation of Angola) and Cuban volunteers in February and March last year.

Everywhere the Cuban leader pledged continuing support for Angola's workers and peasants in the difficult task of national reconstruction and for FAPLA in training and equipping them as a strong defensive force.

"A long time ago, Marx, Engels, and Lenin spoke of proletarian internationalism," Castro said. "It is the duty and privilege of our generation to put it into practice" — and the huge crowds in the workers' suburb of Golfe Luanda, roared their approval.

Everywhere, Castro knew how to reach out into the daily lives of the people and evoke both laughter and warmth. His insatiable curiosity and endless questions revealed both considerable knowledge of day-to-day problems — so many of which the Cuban people had dealt with at the beginning of their revolution — and his own intense personal interest in the course of the revolution.

The Cuban leader's five-day official visit has been, as the Angolan newspaper said, neither a protocol affair nor a triumphal tour. It has been a time for reflection on what has been achieved through 16 months of independence, when, as Castro said, "Imperialism was not prepared to allow the Angolan people to work in peace."

The visit has also provided an opportunity for strengthening ties between the two governments in order to confront more efficiently the huge task of national reconstruction. More than 120 bridges were destroyed in the war; more than 10,000 trucks sabotaged or driven out of the country; warehouses burned down; factories sabotaged; spare parts removed. The extent of the damage laid at South Africa's door in an official United Nations demand for reparations is $50 million. And colonialism, as Castro declared, "left nothing — no doctors, no teachers, no engineers, no technicians, no skilled workers, to help rebuild the country.





MPLA leader and Angolan President AGOSTINHO NETO greets Cuban President FIDEL CASTRO, who received a rousing welcome in the Angolan capital of Luanda.

Cuban civilian technical assistance is therefore increasing — while military assistance, as a logical result of the war's end, is decreasing.

At a mass meeting in a Luanda suburb — where, with Cuban aid, the residents are setting out on a major construction program of low cost housing, schools, a clinic and shopping center — Castro introduced hundreds of newly arrived Cuban workers and presented heavy bridgebuilding equipment.

The Cuban workers live simply. They clean and cook for themselves in converted hotels or houses. They come to Angola alone, leaving husbands, wives and children in Cuba. They work in the cities and the countryside, wherever they are needed.

To them Castro said: "If I can ask one thing of you, it is hold high the flags of our revolutionary principles, of humility and of modesty. Never let it be said of Cuban revolutionaries that they weren't self-sufficient, or thought themselves superior or better than others."

"Times are changing," Fidel declared in Luanda. "The progressive African countries long ago staked out their legitimate right to maintain relations with those countries they chose. But although this movement for complete independence began many years ago with Kwame Nkrumah, with Patrice Lumumba, with Amilcar Cabral, with (Congo) President Marien Ngouabi, it is here in Angola that imperialism has met its strongest challenge so far.

"Angola means a strong rearguard enabling the frontline states to be utterly firm in their determination to support the liberation struggle in South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe — with all this entails for capitalism's exploitation of the three countries' 32 million workers and the mineral resources. And Angola has had the courage to stand by Marxism-Leninism as the only road out of colonial exploitation to independence and a better life for all of its people. . .How can one expect a neocolonial regime to be able to answer the needs of the African people?"

During his current visit to Africa, Castro's twin messages have been, "We will never negotiate our cooperation with Angola with the imperialists," and that Cuba's relations with friendly countries in Africa are based on "absolute respect for governments, for internal policies and for national leaders who have confidence in us."

"Africa," said Castro, "has reactionary governments, neocolonial governments and revolutionary governments. But although there is a lack of revolutionary governments in the continent to tackle the immense problems of disease, malnutrition, poverty and illiteracy. . . Cuba would never promote conflict between African countries whatever their ideology. Any conflict between African countries only serves imperialism."

Both Castro and Neto ended their major speeches March 27 with a call for unity against imperialism. The Angolan president summed it up: "Unity is not based on geography but on ideology." □

May First Stadium, Luanda

25,000 Cheer At Cuba-Angola Solidarity Rally

(Luanda, Angola) - Some 2,500 people jammed Luanda's First of May Stadium March 27 to hear a two-hour extemporaneous speech by Cuban President Fidel Castro. The speech was delivered one year to the day after the last invading South African armored columns were pushed out of Angola by the people's army assisted by Cuban volunteers. Following are excerpts from the Cuban leader's remarks as reported in the Guardian.

"What can I say here this afternoon? The relations between our two peoples, between our two countries have grown extraordinarily close. The imperialists have told many lies about relations between Angola and Cuba. But they didn't deceive you, or the Cubans or progressive international opinion.

"Relations between Cuba and MPLA existed many years ago. The Cuban people have followed the heroic struggle of the Angolan people for independence. When after so many years of effort and sacrifice, independence was on the point of being attained, the imperialists tried to snatch the fruit of so many sacrifices and such heroism from the Angolan people. . .

"It was exactly a year ago on March 27 that the last racist soldiers left Angola and it was possible to declare Angola one country, one nation from Cabinda to Cunene.

WORK IN PEACE

"But the imperialists were not prepared to allow the Angolan people to work in peace. And they demanded that Cuba withdraw its military aid from Angola. What did they want? They wanted to launch new attacks against the people of Angola, to launch new attacks against Cabinda, against northern and southern Angola.

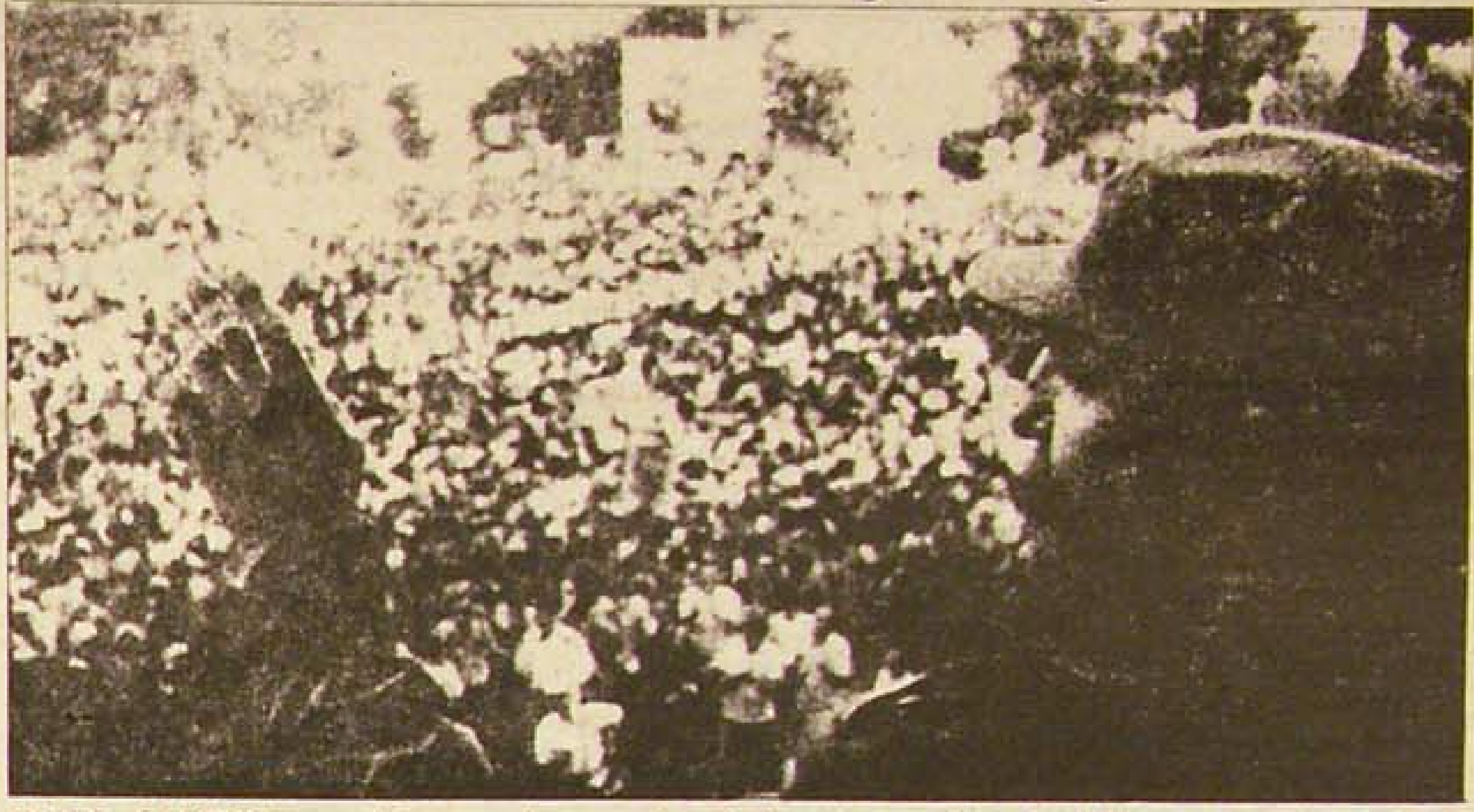
"What was it our duty to do? To maintain on the one hand our military cooperation with the Republic of Angola while the Angolan armed forces were being organized, trained and equipped. The day will come when you will no longer need our military cooperation. The day will come when the Angolan people, strong with enough military units, enough tanks and artillery and aircraft and soldiers, will be able to stand against any imperialist aggression.

"After the war the number of Cuban soldiers in Angola gradually diminished. And the number of civilian workers and technicians for reconstruction increased day by day. On this subject, there is a very important question of international policy.

"As you know our country is small and on the other side of the Atlantic and is under constant menacing from the imperialists. The imperialists have maintained an economic blockade against Cuba for over 17 years.

"And the imperialists demand Cuba withdraw its military cooperation from Angola. But the blockade would not be lifted nor would hostility toward our country cease.

"And so I take this opportunity to defend Cuba's position. Our military and civilian cooperation with the Angolan government is a matter between the government of Angola and the government of Cuba. We will never negotiate over this cooperation with the imperialists. Whatever they do, whatever they say, on this point we will never negotiate with the imperialists.



FIDEL CASTRO, speaking to the people of Angola, explained, "The imperialists don't understand. . .why Cuba is helping Angola. . .Each victorious revolution is a victory for all the people of the world, and only by cooperating with one another will we defeat imperialism."

"The imperialist government of the U.S. was behind the aggression against Angola. Everyone knows that FNLA was financed by the GIA and by the Yankee imperialists. Everyone knows UNITA was financed by the Portuguese settlers and afterwards by the South African racists. It was the imperialist government of the U.S. that incited the neocolonialist and reactionary Zaire government to send its troops against Angola. And it was the imperialist government of the U.S. that incited and thrust the racist South Africans into invading Angola.

"The historic truth is that a truly revolutionary force raised up the Angolan people in arms for their independence and this force was MPLA. And so today MPLA is leading the country in independence along the road of revolution and socialism. . . .

"Recently, within Zaire, certain political conflict has arisen. It seems that civil conflict is currently going on in Zaire.

LYING

"The neocolonialist and reactionary Zaire government says the Katanganese are led by Cuban officers. This is a lying and hypocritical accusation. I will take this opportunity to declare categorically there is not a single Cuban soldier or Cuban officer with the Katanganese. Our country has neither given arms nor trained the Katanganese. Our government did not even have any knowledge of the events. And we do not lie. When we were helping Angola and sending weapons and fighters we declared so publicly.

"We follow principles and always maintain an attitude both moral and dignified. Our country and our party takes responsibility for its actions.

"Why is there all this propaganda and all these lies? Because the reactionary and neocolonialist Zaire government has a guilty conscience and knows it is insecure. In order [illegible] request aid from the Yankee imperialists [illegible] the former colonial powers in Europe it [illegible] sought to present an internal problem [illegible] international conflict.

"We shall speak clearly and tell the [illegible] the historic process of the Angolan revolution who were the aggressors against Angola? Who aggressed whom?

"What did colonialism leave behind in Africa? Nothing. We have traveled through some parts of Africa in the last few weeks and what we have seen has given us cause for serious worry. During centuries of domination the colonialists exploited this continent and taught their sons that Europeans had the right to conquer Africa. The capitalist nations conquered Africa by fire and blood like they conquered America.

"This calls for reflection. The European capitalists thought of the peoples of America and Africa as inferior peoples. They came with the mentality of conquerors. In certain regions of the world they exterminated entire peoples. What happened when they got to what today is the U.S.? The Europeans conquered and occupied the lands and exterminated the indigenous population. Then they took millions of Africans there to work as slaves. The European conquerors did similar things in the rest of the American hemisphere and here in Africa. They also sent their troops, their soldiers to conquer the land and oppress the peoples.

GRAVEST CRIME

"The gravest crime today against this continent is neocolonialism and the attempt to thrust capitalism on Africa's peoples. . .

"But I must say one more thing: it is our duty to work in Angola even harder than if we were at home.

"The imperialists don't understand this and ask themselves why Cuba is helping Angola. They don't understand what revolutionary feelings are, what solidarity is, what internationalism is. For us, for Marxist-Leninists, all the peoples of the world are brothers, all workers in [illegible] against exploitation of [illegible] perialism, against [illegible] of humanity. [illegible] victory for [illegible] only by [illegible] defeat

THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM

MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE

1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

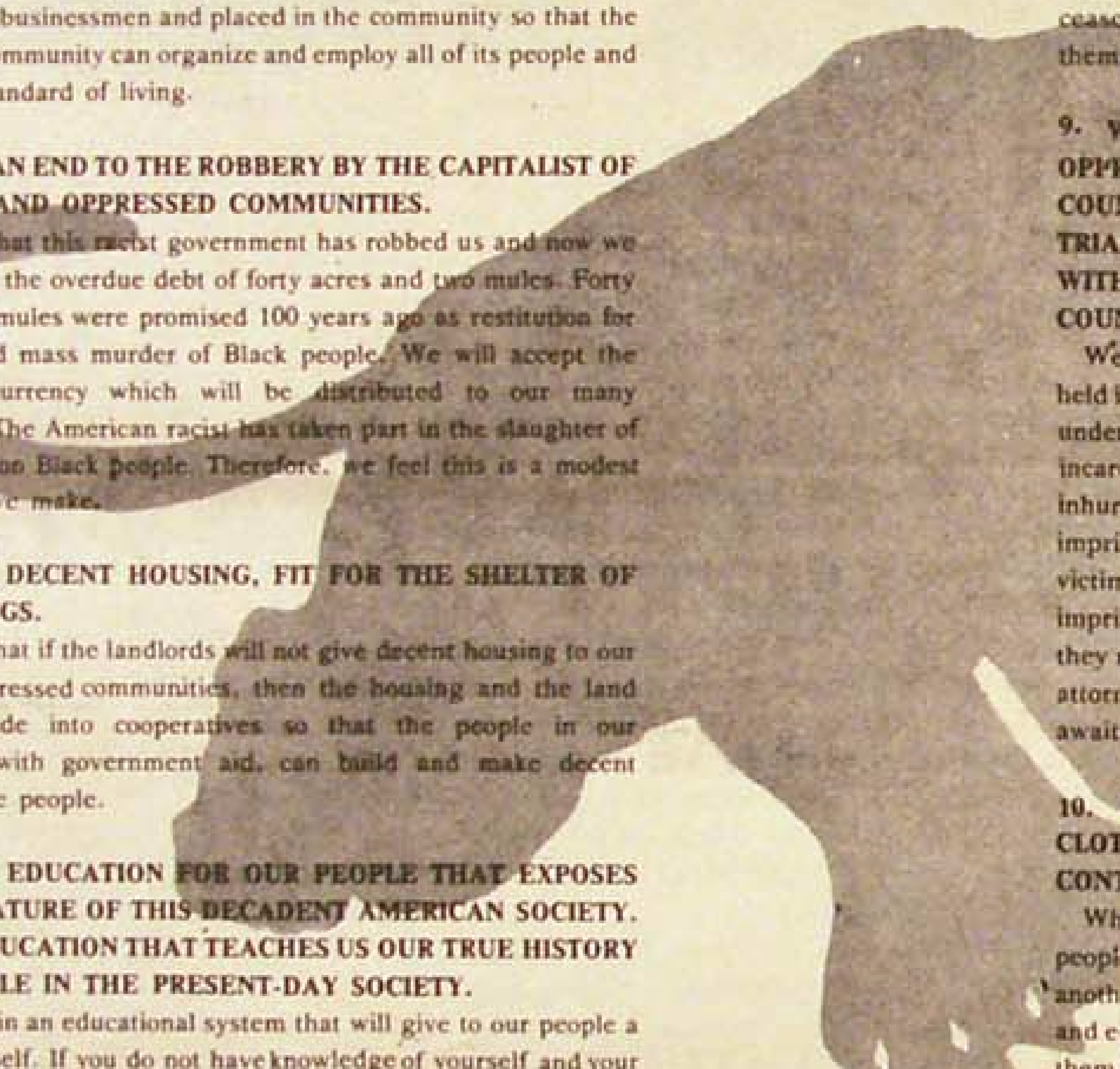
We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, by fully controlling all the institutions which exist in our communities.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.



4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If you do not have knowledge of yourself and your position in the society and the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities which will not only treat our illnesses, most of which have come about as a result of our oppression, but which will also develop preventative medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that mass health education and research programs must be developed to give all Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information, so we may provide ourselves with proper medical attention and care.

7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

We believe that the racist and fascist government of the United States uses its domestic enforcement agencies to carry out its program of oppression against Black people, other people of color and poor people inside the United States. We believe it is our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self-defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.

We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling circle and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the U.S. government or its lackeys do not cease these aggressive wars that it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND POOR OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in U.S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal insituions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the U.S. military are the victims of oppressive conditions which are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, juries of their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trials.

10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.



BPINS photo

TIRIVAFI KANGAI

EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW

Kangai: Zimbabwe Struggle Intensifies

Tirivafi Kangai has served with distinction for the past few years as the general secretary of the Northern California chapter of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) of Rhodesia, the vanguard Black revolutionary organization that initiated the armed liberation struggle in 1966 against the White minority government of the breakaway British colony.

Last week, Comrade Kangai was appointed to the prestigious post of ZANU chief representative in North and South America. THE BLACK PANTHER congratulates Brother Kangai on his well-earned promotion and below, presents Part 1 of an exclusive interview with the ZANU official on the latest developments in the Zimbabwean armed liberation struggle.

QUESTION: The Patriotic Front (composed of ZANU and Zimbabwe African People's Union [ZAPU] and the frontline states recently announced that the armed struggle against the Ian Smith regime would be intensified. What is involved in this intensification?

KANGAI: The struggle is being intensified on a daily basis. We are talking about fighting to the point of overthrowing Ian Smith or to the point where he can be made to negotiate seriously. Last year (at the Geneva talks), we knew that Smith still had some power. We cannot win at the conference table. We must win more victories in the field so that Smith will surrender and give the power to us in a serious way.

It's difficult right now to pinpoint a date and say that we are going to win at such and such at time. But anything can happen

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"BLOODY WAR ON THE BATTLEFIELD"

Z.A.N.U. LEADER MUGABE REJECTS SECOND GENEVA CONFERENCE BID BY BRITAIN-U.S.

(Dar es Salaam, Tanzania) - In a major setback for a new British-American effort to achieve a constitutional settlement of Black majority rule in Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), Patriotic Front leader Robert Mugabe said last week that the Rhodesian conflict "can be resolved only by a bitter and bloody war on the battlefield."

Meeting here with British Foreign Secretary David Owen, Mugabe, secretary general of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) — which, along with the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) forms the Patriotic Front — said, "He (Owen) has failed to convince us that Britain is in a position to effect the transfer of power to the people of Zimbabwe." The ZANU leader added that the aborted Geneva conference convened last year by Britain is a "dead issue."

Owen, newly elected as Britain's foreign secretary, visited Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana, South Africa and Rhodesia last week in a new round of "shuttle diplomacy" on the future of the breakaway British colony. In his talks with Presidents Samora Machel of Mozambique, Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Seretse Khama of Botswana, South African "Prime Minister" John Vorster, and Rhodesian "Prime Minister" Ian Smith, Owen said that the writing of a new Rhodesian constitution should begin immediately, closely followed by the election of a new government that would rule the country during the transitional period to Black majority rule.





Huge rally against Ian Smith regime and ROBERT MUGABE (right) with British Foreign Secretary DAVID OWEN.

Despite a pledge by the Carter administration that the U.S. would be willing to serve as co-sponsor with Britain of a new Geneva conference on Rhodesia, Britain's latest attempt to end the seven-year-old fighting between Zimbabwean nationalists and the Smith government appears to have little chance of success.

Writing for the *New York Times*, John F. Burns said that "The prospects of getting the various parties to agree on a constitution are practically nil."

Last year's Geneva talks ended in failure as a result of the Smith regime's refusal to meet the Patriotic Front's demands that Blacks control the interim government that would precede

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500 YEARS OF EXPLOITATION AND GENOCIDE

INDIOS OF BRAZIL FACE GENOCIDE

By Armado Guerrira

The following is Part 1 of an article detailing the genocide and exploitation that has been perpetrated against the Indio people of Brazil for over 500 years. Written by Armado Guerreiro, the article provides an in-depth analysis of life in Brazil, the largest country in South America whose government has been widely criticized for violating the human rights of the Brazilian people.



Member of one of Brazil's Indio tribes.

Part 1

Brazil has 136 different tribes of Native Brasileiros ("Indios"). Spread in 17 states and four territories, Indios number 200,000 or only 0.2 per cent of the total 110 million population. In the remaining four states, Indios were either exterminated or forcibly transferred to reservations in other states.

From an estimated four million in the 1400s, Indios have decreased 95 per cent in population as a result of invasion by Portuguese bandeirantes and European migrants. In only 67 years, between 1900-1967, 98 tribes disappeared, including the Black-Indio tribe, Ava-Canoeiros.

Much like the oppression experienced by Native Americans in the United States, Indios of Brazil are suffering cultural genocide, decimation of minute populations, and forced integration and marginalization into the dominant civilization. This oppression consists of actions omitted or committed by the government, rich, large landowners and European foreigners, and poor settlers who steal Indio land for agricultural and colonial expansion.

Atomic age novelties for Brazil in this familiar, 500-year-old oppression against Indians of three American continents include industrial expansion for minerals and lumber by multinational corporations like Ford and Volkswagen, and urban expansion by real estate companies which build suburban housing for professional liberals and the middle class.

Catholic priests of CIMI ("Conselho Indigenista Missionario") continue their 500-year-old missionary work to convert Indios into Christianity and generally in exchange for charity. A few CIMI missionaries also indulge in mod-

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Hua Regime Promotes Fifth Volume Of Mao's "Selected Works"

(Hong Kong) - The People's Republic of China has published the long-delayed and evidently controversial fifth volume of Mao Tse-tung's "Selected Works" in a move that appeared likely to bolster Peking's tendency to view the late Chairman as a moderate socialist devoted to economic growth, the *New York Times* reports.

The 500-page volume covers the period from the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949 to 1957, a time when Mao largely concentrated on economic development.

The fifth volume was apparently compiled as early as 10 years ago, during the Cultural Revolution, when rumors of its existence began. But disputes over what should be included in it, and perhaps Mao's own concern about the impression that a collection covering the years 1949-57 would give, held up its release. Mao himself later repudiated some of his ideas from this period.



Fifth volume of Chairman Mao's works, on sale in China.

Control of the book was evidently so critical that after Hua Kuo-feng, the new party Chairman, arrested Mao's widow Chiang and her leftist allies last fall, his first public action was to announce the publication of the fifth volume.

The book's appearance now seems likely to further the subtle and difficult process of "de-Maoification" that Peking's new rulers are embarked on, reinterpreting Mao in their favor while still keeping the late Chairman's legacy alive.

The party central committee immediately stated last week that it had decided to begin a

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Africa In Focus

People's Angola

Armed forces of the government of the People's Republic of Angola, led by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), clashed in fierce fighting in southern Angola last week with troops of the reactionary Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), South African authorities reported. Since its defeat by the MPLA early last year in the country's second war of liberation, UNITA has been engaging in terrorist activities against the people in southern Angola near the border with Namibia (South West Africa), causing several thousand Angolans to flee into Namibia for refuge.

Congo Republic

Joachim Yhombi-Opango was recently sworn in as the president of the Military Committee of the Congolese Party of Labor, head of state and president of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of the Congo, *Hsinhua* news agency reported. Yhombi-Opango succeeds Marien Ngouabi, the popular young president of the Marxist-Leninist state who was assassinated last month. Speaking at the swearing-in ceremonies, Yhombi-Opango said that his country "remains an active member of the movement of nonalignment" and pledged the Congo's support for the armed liberation struggles in Africa and elsewhere throughout the world.

Benin

The United Nations Security Council last week approved a resolution condemning an attack by mercenaries on Benin, a small country in west-central Africa. The resolution, which also called on all countries to take steps to prevent the recruitment, training or travel of mercenaries, condemned the "armed aggression" of a three-hour raid on Benin on January 16 of this year. The resolution did not place the blame for the raid on any country, but the Benin government maintains it was carried out by Morocco, Gabon, Togo, Ivory Coast and Senegal.



ANDREW YOUNG

Andrew Young Calls South Africa "Illegitimate"

(Washington, D.C.) - Continuing in his controversial role as "point man" for American foreign policy, particularly relating to Africa, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young replied "yeah" when asked during an interview last week if he thought the South African government was illegitimate.

In other important statements made last week on African affairs, Ambassador Young charged that the U.S. is "paranoid" about communist influence in Africa and that America should not send military arms to help the reactionary regime of Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko in his government's month-old conflict with Katanganese rebels.

Young's candid remark on the White apartheid government of South Africa was made during an interview with the *Associated Press*. The Black U.N. envoy said that the transfer to Black majority rule in South Africa is a "process that needs to begin immediately" and that American businessmen in the apartheid state could speed up that process by ensuring that Azanians (Black South Africans) are placed in top managerial positions.

When asked if he would vote for a U.N. resolution that declares the South African government illegitimate — which is the official position of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Nonaligned Conference, whose members comprise two-thirds of the countries in the U.N. — Young replied, "I would have to work with the State Department and see how that resolution was a part of overall policy on South Africa."

While the U.S. has condemned the apartheid policies of South Africa, it has consistently vetoed resolutions in the U.N. that denounced the White minority government as being illegitimate.

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SETS UP CIVILIAN ADMINISTRATION IN SHABA PROVENCE

CONGOLESE LIBERATION FRONT DEDICATED TO OVERTHROWING NEOCOLONIAL MOBUTU REGIME

(Paris, France) - A spokesperson for the Katanganese rebels who invaded Zaire's mineral-rich Shaba Province last month said here last week that the invasion was initiated to liberate the country "from a despotic and neocolonial regime and set up a new system where the interests of the Congolese (Zairean) people will have absolute priority."

Meanwhile, in Zaire, government troops, backed by some 1,500 Moroccan reinforcements, said they had stopped the advancement of the rebel forces some 15 miles near the copper mining center of Kolwezi. The *Associated Press* reported that there was no confirmation of the claim made by the reactionary regime of Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko.

Civilian sources reported that the rebels, known as the Congolese Liberation Front (FNLC) — Zaire was called the Belgian Congo before its independence in 1961 — had established a civilian administration in the one-third of Shaba Province under their control and were issuing identity cards for the "Democratic Republic of the Congo."

The FNLC forces also distributed corn and rice to the people of the province, which, although rich in minerals, has a severe shortage of food..

Moroccan troops were flown into Zaire by French planes last week at the request of Mobutu to aid his embattled, ill-equipped and ill-trained troops, said to number over 60,000. Diplomatic observers said that it is in Kolwezi where the fate of the Mobutu regime will be determined. "If Kolwei falls, that's the end of Mobutu," an American observer said.





Gen. NATHANIEL M'MUMBA, (center) leader of Zaire's rebels, plans strategy. French mercenaries (right), who are supporting Mobutu.

The *Guardian* reported that "a desertion wave of epidemic proportions" is sweeping through Zairean army ranks, a fact confirmed by all Western correspondents and diplomats on the scene. The FNLC said that three companies of regular army troops are fighting on its side, along with 4,000 to 5,000 new civilian recruits who are receiving extensive training in the FNLC-controlled sections of Shaba Province.

"We don't have weapons for all those who are asking for them, the FNLC spokesperson said. "When the uprising began, we had only some G-3 rifles. Since then, we captured 25 Zairese armored cars. In 20 of them the drivers were padlocked inside so as to prevent them from deserting or giving in."

The FNLC firmly denies Mobutu's charges that the rebel forces are being aided by Cuban, Russian and Angolan forces. "There are no foreigners in our ranks whatever Mobutu says,"

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Azanian Mental Patients Abused In South Africa

(United Nation, N.Y.) - A recently issued World Health Organization (WHO) report charges South Africa with grave abuse in the treatment of Black mental patients. WHO, an agency of the U.N., stated that 8,000 to 9,000 Blacks were being detained in privately owned, profit-making mental institutions subsidized by the government.

Responding to the report, an information officer of the Pretoria regime charged WHO with "malicious intent" because the WHO director general had refused an invitation last year to inspect South Africa's health system.

But WHO said that the matter had merely been deferred pending instructions from the Special Committee on Apartheid of the U.N. WHO based its report on government documents, sceintific publications and information from experts.

The South African minister of health has conceded there are 8,666 patients in these institutions being operated for profit, but he provided few details on the conditions in them.

"The limited evidence available on the conditions within the private institutions suggest that the 'sanatoria' are in fact custodial institutions with very few

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22



South Africa's mental hospitals have been charged with grave abuses.

Indian School Seeks Survival Of Native American People

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

we feel at home. We know everybody."

George Stonefish, an instructor at the school, said that by teaching the children the basic subjects that they need to know in order to survive in American society, along with Indian history and culture, "This school prepares them for anything. This is not a closed setting."

The philosophy of the American Indian Community Schol is reflected in the following statement:

"SURVIVAL means that the way that the Indian believes in and practices his life is valid and possible. SURVIVAL means adherence to his own system of communal humanness and his commitment to be a human person even in the face of the tremendous encroachment of many facts of American society and its value system.

Native American religious ceremonies begin each day's classes. Because there are virtually no textbooks written about Native American people or any that deals with their history in this country in an objective manner, the instructors use a wide variety of curriculum materials, particularly newspapers. They frequently go on field trips



Instructor leads class at American Indian Community School.

to museums and to the ancestral graves of Indian people.

SEEKING

The American Indian Community School is presently seeking accredited private school status with the state and is largely financed by Wahpepah's salary as director of the American Indian Adult Education Program of Oakland. The staff is made up of volunteers, and the school is surviving on donations of money and food. Wahpepah said that some $10,000 will be needed to keep the school operating through July. Anyone wishing to donate money, fodd such as canned meats and potatoes, furniture, art supplies and paper may call the American Indian Community School at (415) 536-5000. □

Skyhorse-Mohawk Trial Opens

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

attorney was ruled inadequate.

In the year and one-half of pre-trial proceedings six judges have disqualified themselves from the case and the case has moved from ultra-conservative Ventura County to Los Angeles County.

Meanwhile, in Fargo, North Dakota, Leonard Peltier is facing trial on charges of killing FBI agents Jack Coler and Ronald Williams in June, 1975 on the Pine Ridge reservation. Peltier is the last of four-men, to be tried for the killing. The other three have been acquitted. No one has ever been charged for the murder of Native American, Joe Stuntz Killsright, killed around the same time. □



World Scope

Spain

The Spanish government here recently legalized the Communist Party after a 38-year ban. Outlawed by the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco after the end of the civil war in 1939, the party had pressed for legalization in time to run candidates in national elections this spring, the first democratic elections in Spain since Franco's military take-over in 1936.

United States

The U.S. government, despite immigration laws that allow political asylum for all those who can prove political persecution in their native countries, has refused to acknowledge the validity of 2,000 Haitians' requests for political asylum. The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans held that the Haitians — 33 of whom are currently in jail, unable to post $1,000 bond — are not entitled to any Constitutinal protections because they entered the U.S. without visas.

Ireland

The already extensive store of information held by the British army on the civilian population of Northern Ireland is now to be extended and stored by computer, according to the *Irish Times*. A system which includes names, descriptions, addresses, car registrations and criminal records will be linked to the security checks at all entry points to the United Kingdom by air and sea, making accessible instant information on persons being screened at these points.

Pakistan

One month after the election victory of Prime Minister Zulfikor Ali Bhutto, angry mobs are rioting in most of Pakistan's major cities, demanding his resignation because of what they say was wholesale fraud in the parliamentary election. The *New York Times* reports that opposition party leaders have been jailed and an estimated 150 people have been killed in the streets. Bhutto dismisses the opposition as "hooligans" and has declared that the troubles will pass.

"FOR THEIR TRIUMPHS AND FOR THEIR TEARS" REVIEWED

AZANIAN WOMEN IN STRUGGLE AGAINST APARTHEID

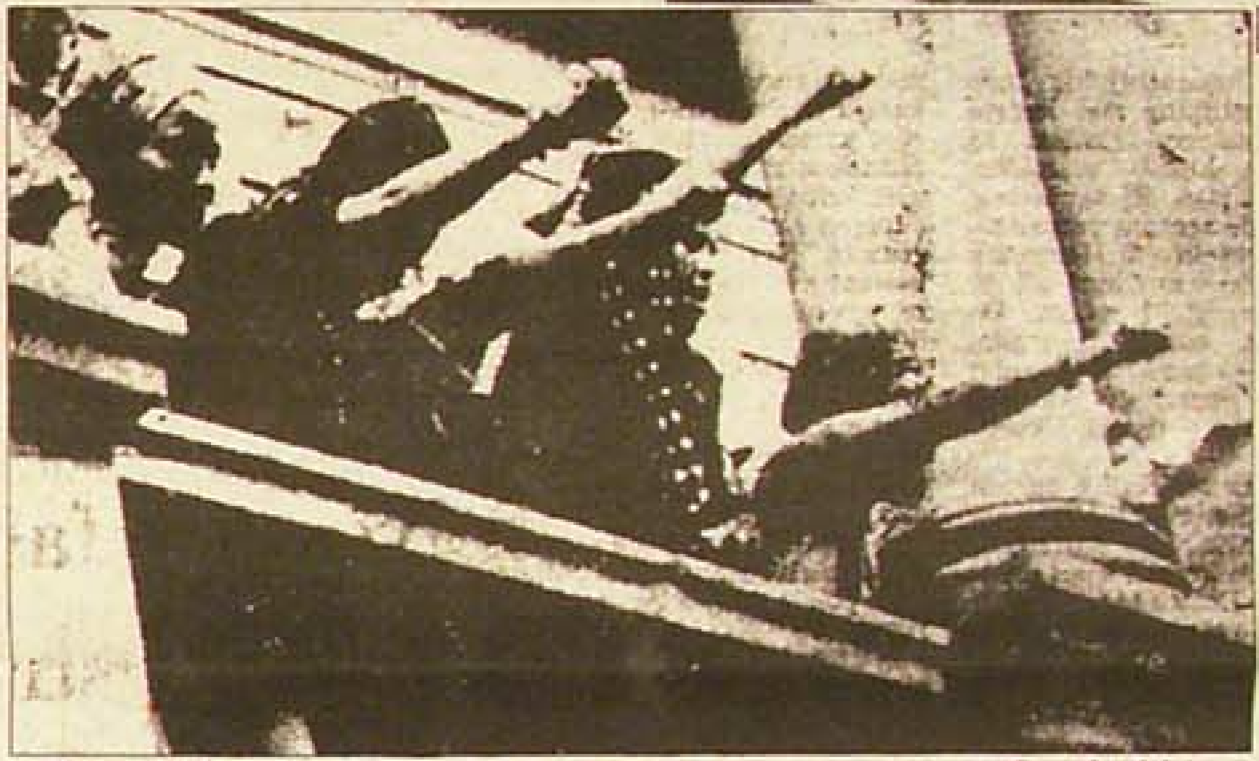
To understand the oppression of South African women, we first have to understand what apartheid is.

In South Africa the Black population of about 22 million is dominated by a White population of only 4.3 million. Laws deny the Blacks all control over their lives.

In South Africa, it is illegal for Blacks to be without a pass, even while standing outside of one's home. Blacks cannot vote. Blacks are allotted only 13 per cent of the land, called "homelands," "Bantustans," or "reserves." The remaining 87 per cent, encompassing all the urban and industrial areas, is classified as White areas, where Blacks can be present only if they qualify under complex regulations. Buses, trains, toilets, waiting rooms, and so on are segregated. Eduation is grossly inferior for Africans. Even those Black children who can go to school start two years later than White children. Black schools are overcrowded. White children go to school for free, while Blacks must pay.

These conditions are bad enough, but they come down doubly hard on South African women, as Hilda Bernstein shows in her valuable book *For Their Triumphs and For Their Tears: Women in Apartheid South Africa*.





Militant Azanian women defy White minority rule in South Africa.

While the Black male goes to town to keep the White economy going, the wives and children are forced to remain on the nearly barren reserves, farming small plots. G.F. van L. Froneman, deputy minister of Justice, Mines and Planning, explained this policy in 1969: "This African labor force must not be burdened with superfluous appendages such as wives, children and dependents who could not provide service."

Thus husbands and wives do not even have the right to live with each other. Male workers can visit their wives and children only during their annual leave of about two weeks.

Despite all the obstacles, African women have organized and fought back, often playing a leadership role in the struggle for national liberation.

Ms. Bernstein reports on many struggles in which women played a significant role, such as the 1943 bus boycott in Alexandra, near Johannesburg. Fifteen thousand men and women walked to work eighteen miles a day for nine days to protest a raise in bus fares. A one-day work stoppage to protest apartheid, on May 1, 1949, was met with a police massacre of protesters. Eighteen were killed and thirty wounded, including children. Hundreds of thousands responded with a national work stoppage on June 26, 1950, closing schools, businesses, shipping, and most everything else. That date has since been marked Freedom Day for South Africa.

One of the most significant and prolonged struggles waged by South African women was against the pass laws. Until the 1950s the amount of wage labor by women was so insignificant that they were not required to carry passes (although the government tried to has impose them on women since 1913). Because of peculiarities in the labor laws, this situation had a positive effect for women in union organizations. It enabled them to play an active role in the formation of trade unions during the 1940s and 1950s — in the garment and textile industries as well as in food canning and processing, where women were a majority of the workers.

In 1955, the passes were reintroduced and the movement against the pass laws began to grow again. Ms. Bernstein explains the effect passes had on women's lives: "Women had reason to fear the carrying of passes. . .: the night raids, stopping in streets by police vans, searches, jobs lost through arrests, disappearance of men shanghaied to farms, and the prosecutions."

In 1955, 2,000 marched in Pretoria against pass laws for women. The following year 20,000 marched on August 9, which was thereafter commemorated as Women's Day. On that day, the women stood silent, some with babies on backs, for thirty minutes. As they dispersed the women sang what became a new freedom song: "Wathint' a bafazi, way ithint' imbolodo uzo kufa" — "Now you have touched the women, you have struck a rock, you have dislodged a boulder, you will be crushed."

The women continued to protest, but the government only stepped up its repression. Women were denied needed birth records, pensions, and employment. They were beaten, shot, cut, and jailed.

Ms. Bernstein's book is important to the struggle against apartheid. It takes note of another dimension of the struggle which has gone unnoticed for too long. Her book gives a detailed explanation of the past and present of South African women but it also indicates that we have only scratched the surface. There are many other stories that remain to be told. The antiapartheid movement must actively encourage the voice of South African women to come to the fore.

(We thank Pat Wright of the *International Socialist Workers Review* for this timely article.)

I Must Become A Menace To My Enemies

Dedicated to Agostinho Neto

I will no longer lightly walk behind
a one of you who fear me:
Be afraid.
I plan to give you reasons for your jumpy fits
and facial tics
I will not walk politely on the pavements anymore
and this is dedicated in particular
to those who hear my footsteps
or the insubstantial rattling of my grocery
cart
then turn around
see me
and hurry on
away from this impressive terror I must be:
I plan to blossom bloody on an afternoon
surrounded by my comrades singing
terrible revenge in merciless
accelerating
rhythms
But I have watched a blind man studying his face.
I have set the table in the evening and sat down
to eat the news.
Regularly
I have gone to sleep.
There is no one to forgive me.
The dead do not give a damn.
I live like a lover
who drops her dime into the phone
just as the subway shakes into the station
wasting her message
cancelling the question of her call:
fulminating or forgetful but late
and always after the fact that could save or
condemn me
I must become the action of my fate.

— June Jordan

Indios

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18

ern, liberal practices of accusations, position papers exposes or dire warnings of impending tragedy on Indio oppression.

Such CIMI charges, followed by longer periods of inaction, are made in their regular conferences, occasional press releases, and during an episodic crisis with the government when a missionary is killed, arrested or kidnapped. Obviously, the church never has such crises in its other institutional collaborations with the ruling class — rich landowners and industrialists.

Poorly paid, trading post agents ("sertanistas") of FUNAI ("Fundacao Nacional do Indio") forcibly transfer Indios to reservations or limit them to a small portion of their native lands. Sertanistas keep Indios inside reservations to prevent them from fighting land invaders.

Most sertanistas are career functionaries who have not taken any course sensitizing them to Indios and their cultures. Even FUNAI ex-drivers and nurses aides are appointed sertanistas without any training. Some simply abandon their posts or rarely appear in the reservation.

Sertanistas mostly ignore or are incompetent to contract land surveyors to officially demarcate reservation boundaries, and to request state police or federal P.M. ("Polica Militar") to protect land surveyors and expel land invaders. The rarely completed demarcations reduce Indio land further. Even then, sertanistas usually do not inform Indios of their borders expecially when markers other then barbed-wire fences are used.



Indio youth. In Brazil the country's 200,000 Indio population is seriously threatened with extinction.

NONEXISTENCE

Some sertanistas falsely certify nonexistence of Indios, or refuse to explore jungles to contact unknown tribes. For example, 4,500 Makus, one of the biggest tribes, was only recently contacted by FUNAI in the Amazon. Declared extinct in 1951, today's 700 Pataxos were undercounted in 1971 as only 273. Other sertanistas allow Indios to make contracts. Such omitted or committed actions facilitate illegal sale of Indio lands.

INFERTILE LAND

High level FUNAI officials are also active. Francelesio Wanderbrook, director of DGO ("Departamento Geral de Operacoes de FUNAI") transferred two tribes to infertile land in order to release fertile Indio lands to agribusiness and government subsidies or colonization. Past FUNAI presidents, like General Antonio de Melo, authorized titles to Indio lands. From 1958-61 Melo authorized the sale of most of Xingu Park reservation.

TO BE CONTINUED

Hua Regime Promotes "Fifth Volume" Of Mao's Selected Works

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18

"mass movement to study" the fifth volume. It termed this a "major event in the life of the Chinese people."

A brief reading suggests that the new volume contains few major surprises and shows Mr. Mao concerned chiefly with transforming China into a socialist country and building its economy in a conventional way, depending on technical expertise and adherence to rules and discipline.

These are themes Peking's current rulers seem to cherish in their effort to reorganize the country after the factional quarrels of the past few years.

But there are also some intriguing points:

•On America's hostile stance toward China, Mao told a conference in 1957, "You Americans can go on withholding recognition of our Government for 100 years, but I doubt if you can withhold (forever). One day the United States will have to establish diplomatic relations with us. When the Americans come to China then and look around, they will find it too late for regrets."

QUARREL

•In another 1957 talk, Mao explained his growing but still veiled quarrel with the Soviet Union. "This time when our delegation went to the Soviet Union, we came straight to the point on a number of questions. I told Comrade Chou En-lai over the phone that these people are blinded by their gains and the best way to deal with them is to give them a good dressing down. What are their gains? Nothing but 50 million tons of steel, 400 million tons of coal and 80 million tons of pretroleum. Does this amount to much? Not at all. What Marxists."

Azanian Mental Patients Abused

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

discharges per year and with very poor standards of patient care," according to WHO.

The international agency also charges that almost all Blacks consigned to these institutions are admitted against their will and that there has been a steady rise in the number of patients from 325 in 1956 to about 9,000 in the 1975-1976 statistical year. WHO associates this rise with the government's policy of moving Blacks into the 'bantustans.'

"Since the private institutions for African patients are operated on a profit-making basis, depending on the number of patients detained," observed WHO, "and since the patients are admitted under involuntary provisions (thereby reducing the burden on state services), the system is technically open to abuse and is a manifestation of socially harmful policies in the area of health."

The WHO report also points out there is not a single Black psychiatrist in South Africa and that "vital decisions about thousands of African mental patients are made by part-time physicians who do not even speak the language of the patients."

INSIDE LATIN AMERICA

May Day Protest

A coalition of progressive organizations and support groups of numerous Latin American liberation struggles has formed in San Francisco to demonstrate in front of the Latin American consulates on April 29 and to commemorate International Worker's Day on May 1. The April 29 demonstration will denounce the violation of human rights in Latin America, CIA intervention, U.S. military and economic aid to puppet dictatorships, and demand freedom for all political prisoners in front of the Latin American Consulates, 870 Market Street, from 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. The demonstration will also assemble at the South African consulate at 120 Montgomery Street to protest South African apartheid.

Chile

After six months of investigation, including the questioning of nearly a dozen anti-Castro Cuban exiles recently called before a federal grand jury, the Justice Department claimed last week that it still has no solid evidence linking anyone to the murder of Orlando Letelier, a ranking official in the government of Chile's Marxist President Salvador Allende. The focus of the investigation is on a loose confederation of anti-Castro exile groups in Miami called the Coordination of United Revolutionary Organizations. Chilean secret police also have been implicated in Letelier's fatal bombing. Justice Department sources deny a report in the *Washington Post* suggesting that an ex-CIA aide, Edwin P. Wilson, the president of a Washington, D.C., arms export business, has recently become a prime suspect.

Brazil

The right-wing military government of President Ernesto Geisel here last week decreed a series of measures to suppress growing civilian opposition. The repressive measures institutionalize indirect elections for the president, the state governors and one-third of the Senate, insuring the continued reign of the pro-government party and the military leadership.

DEMONSTRATORS DISRUPT U.S.-SOUTH AFRICA DAVIS CUP MATCH

(Newport Beach, Calif.) - The last day of the U.S.-South Africa Davis Cup match featured an eruption on the playing court as anti-apartheid demonstrators clashed with Davis Cup officials and players.

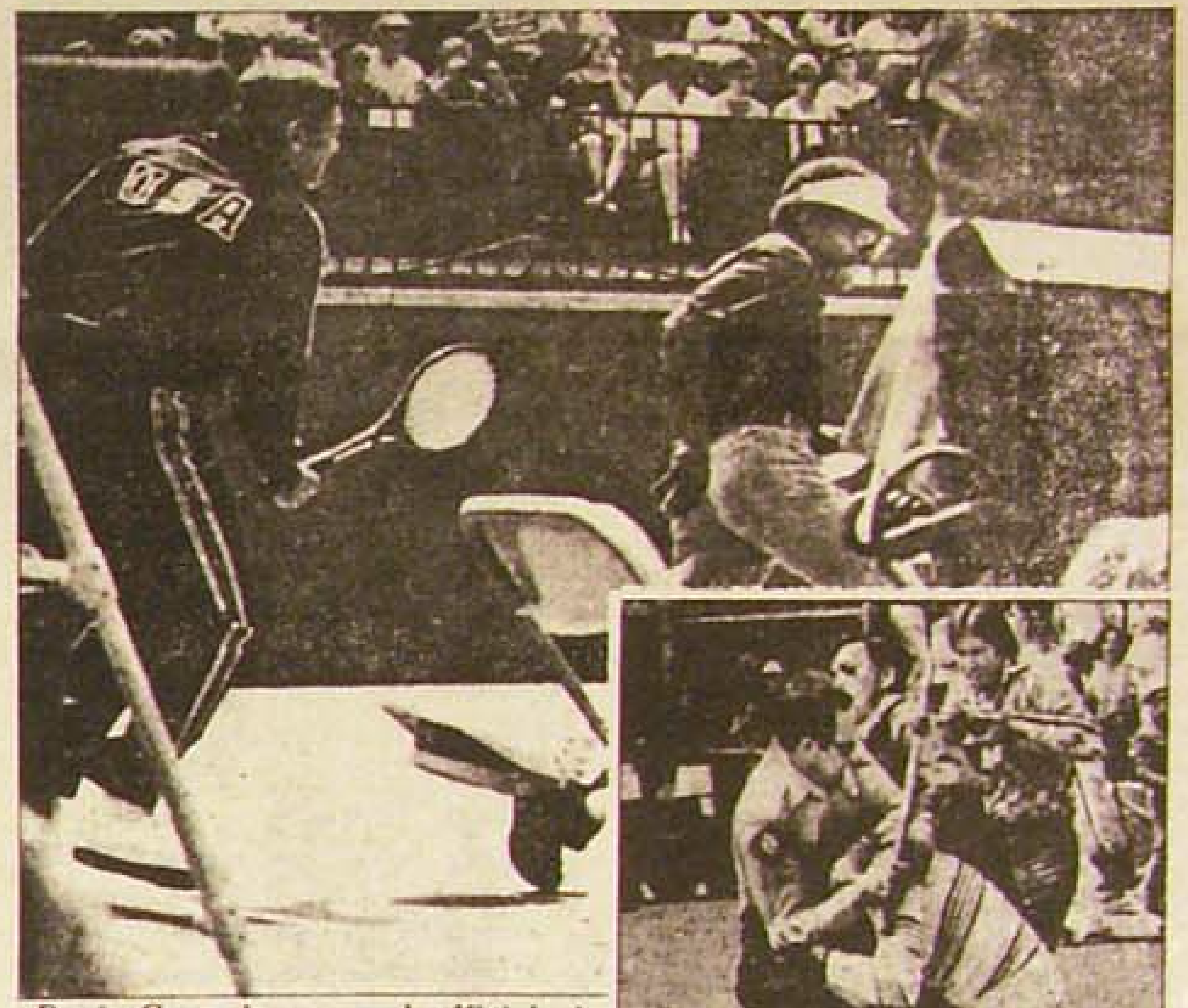
About 10 demonstrators marched onto the court carrying posters and banners. A fracas began when a Davis Cup official's attempts to block them were resisted. Then, U.S. Davis Cup team captain Tony Trabert, for the second day in a row, ran onto the court swinging his tennis racquet. Trabert put a two-inch gash on the forehead of one of the protestors, Oscar Lara, before he himself was knocked down.

The 10 people were arrested on trespassing charges and held on an unusally high bail of $3,500 apiece — for a misdemeanor.

Over 500 people picketted the site of the match, the Newport Beach Tennis Club, in an action sponsored by the Committee to Stop the U.S.-South Africa Davis Cup Match and the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee. The protestors had the support of a wide range of community organizations as well as legislators such as California Lieutenant Governor Mervyn Dymally and Senator Alan Cranston.

The three specific goals of the demonstrators were:

•To support the international movement to isolate South Africa in sports;





Davis Cup players and officials in anti-apartheid clash at Newport Beach, California.

•To denounce having an official U.S. sports team compete against a team selected under the racist apartheid policies of South Africa; and

•To generate support for a U.S. vote to expel South Africa from the International Tennis Federation (ITF) when it meets in Britain next June.

On the next to the last day of the three-day match Trabert had used his racquet to viciously attack two protestors who had attempted to throw oil on the court. On the last day Trabert's savage attack on the unarmed Lara in defense of apartheid left blood on the court.

EXPOSES LIE OF "MIXED SPORTS"

Ashe Vows Not To Play In South Africa

(New York, N.Y.) - Upon his return from a recent tour of South Africa to determine the real effect of the apartheid country's new sports laws, Black tennis star Arthur Ashe has announced his decision not to play in any more South African tennis tournaments.

In the aftermath of last summer's Soweto rebellion, the South African sports ministry supposedly relaxed the affect of apartheid discrimination in sports by allowing mixed competition down to the club level. Ashe visited South Africa, with an ABC television crew, to examine this situation, and came back disappointed.



ARTHUR ASHE, well-known Black American tennis pro, recently blasted South Africa's racist sports policies.

Ashe, when interviewed upon his return, found that the changes in law had little or no impact as conservative elements, among them "Prime Minister" John Vorster, had effectively blocked their implementation.

The Black tennis pro, who scored a stunning upset over Jimmy Connors in the 1975 Wimbleton games, interviewed the head of the country's sports ministry, Piet Koornhof. "I told him," said Ashe, "You say mixed sport in South Africa is a reality, but where is it? Show me where it's being done."

"...Do you know what he answered?" Ashe recalled. He said, 'You must understand how things work here. We can't force these things. They're purely voluntary.' "

It was explained to Ashe by athletes, Black and White, that the "Bantu Administration," which carries out racist laws segregating all public buildings, including sports stadiums, has refused to issue the neccessary exemptions. For example, a police officer arrested a Black man who thought he was participating in a mixed marathon race, hauling him off the course.

While the officer was supposedly reprimanded, the incident exemplified the government's true feeling towards mixed sports.

In another incident in Johannesburg, South Africa, school authorities were refused a permit for a mixed weightlifting contest, reports the *New York Times*.

In South Africa the intransigence of White authorities towards the concept of mixed competition has made Black sportsmen and their organization shun the idea altogether. They argue that mixed sports should be accompánited by full social, economic and political integration anyway.

Ashe related his own personal experience with mixed sports in South Africa in a recent *New York Times* article. "About seven of these (Black) kids came up to me and said, 'Can you buy us tickets,' " said Ashe. "So I went to the first ticket window," he recalled. "...and the fellow inside looked at me through the glass and said, 'I can't sell tickets to you, you're Black. You'll have to go around the corner.' "

"I pointed out that the newspaper," Ashe went on, "and the program for the match both said that there would be shared facilities, but he said, 'Look, I'm sorry, I'm just doing my job.' "

INAPPROPRIATE

This along with other incidents prompted Ashe to conclude it would be inappropriate for him to compete in South Africa "until the situation changes materially."

This marks a turnabout in Ashe's previous attitude about the racist country. He has been under fire from Black leaders and organizations for his support of apartheid by competing in South Africa. Even Koornhof had admitted Ashe was his "trump card" in attempting to whitewash the country's viciously enforced doctrine of racial separation.

Kangai: Zimbabwe

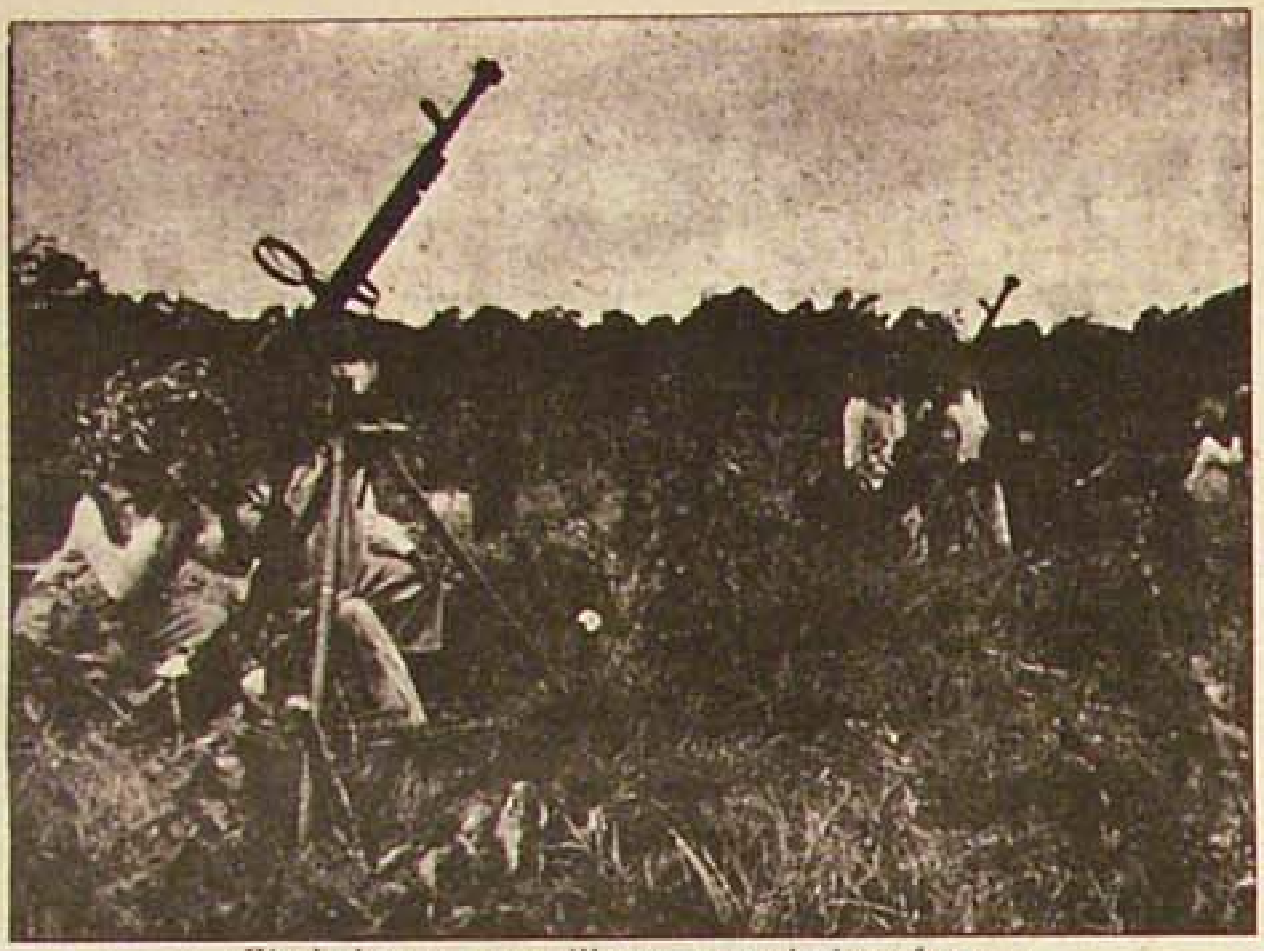
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at any time now. Fighting is going along very well. We have been receiving letters and reports about guerrilla activity within the country. Over half of the country is now under military operation.

Q: What is ZANU's assessment of the recent visits to Africa made by Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro and Soviet Union President Podgorny?

KANGAI: Castro and Podgorny were invited to Mozambique, Angola, Tanzania and Zambia. They are showing solidarity with our struggle in southern Africa, in general, and in Zimbabwe, in particular. We are asking for help from all progressive forces as long as there are no strings attached.

In our case in Zimbabwe, they may give us ammunition, but the fighting is still going to be done by the people of Zimbabwe. We still say that we are our own liberators. Other people can help us to liberate ourselves but we are the ones who must intensify the struggle.

The British foreign secretary (David Owen) is now in southern Africa and is having his own "shuttle" diplomacy. This is the latest development. As you know, the last conference failed, and now they are trying to initiate another one. Right now, Owen is in Salisbury (capital city of Rhodesia) and has announced that in late June or early July there's going to be a constitutional conference where Britain will try to draw up a constitution.



Zimbabwean guerrillas man anti-aircraft guns.

Q: Is the Patriotic Front willing to come back to the conference table? What is Bishop Abel Muzorewa's (sell-out Zimbabwean leader) position on this?

KANGAI: I think he is agreeable. He's calling for a referendum to elect a Black leader before there's any independence. Smith agrees, but our position is that a referendum cannot be conducted in Zimbabwe right now. It's a police state. First of all, we want to smash the Ian Smith security forces. Then, when we have control, we can organize our own elections to choose a new government.

In terms of another conference, Robert Mugabe, ZANU secretary general and co-leader of the Patriotic Front, issued a statement saying that we still believe that armed struggle is the only way to achieve independence in Zimbabwe. After seeing the British foreign secretary, Mugabe said that he was skeptical that Britain has the muscle or capability of coming up with a new procedure whereby power can be transferred to us. He has not convinced us that Britain is serious or has a method of transferring real power to us.

So, basically, our main struggle continues to be armed struggle.

TO BE CONTINUED

Second Geneva Conference Rejected

the completion of Black majority rule.

During the Geneva talks the Rhodesian government favored a plan put forth by former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger whereby Whites would share equal power with Blacks in a two-tiered interim government, with Whites retaining control of the army and police.

Currently, Smith is pushing for a referendum in Rhodesia, whereby the Black leader or leaders with majority support among the Zimbabwean people would be elected. Bishop Abel Muzorewa, leader of the discredited African National Council (ANC), favors the referendum plan and is expected to hold discussions on it with Smith. The White settler regime is actively seeking to place the sell-out Muzorewa, who has no backing within the frontline states, in a position of power in a Black-ruled government.

CO-SPONSOR

The Carter administration's agreement to co-sponsor renewed Geneva talks is the result of a "sweeping reassessment" of American policy toward Black African states, the *Los Angeles Times* reported. The White House has two major objectives in its reappraisal of African policy — those of avoiding a racial conflict in southern Africa and developing a U.S. policy that is not merely a reaction to that of the Soviet Union.

During his stopover in Cape Town, South Africa, for talks with Vorster and Smith, who was vacationing in the apartheid state, Owen told reporters, "I am able to say the United States will be much more in a forward position than it was in the Geneva talks." Greater U.S. involvement in Rhodesia is also supported by the Smith and Vorster regimes.

While moving to disassociate itself with Kissinger's southern Africa policy, the goal of the Carter administration remains the same as that of its predecessor — protecting U.S. interests in Rhodesia.

As one State Department official put it, "There is a new emphasis. We are not going to talk about stability, or forestalling anti-U.S. radicals. We don't care what kind of government evolves in Rhodesia — whether non-aligned or socialist, like Tanzania, or Marxist, like Mozambique. Why the hell should it matter to the U.S.?. . ."

Andrew Young Calls South African Government "Illegitimate"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19
The State Department immediately assured the South African government that Young's statement was not official U.S. policy. State Department spokesperson Hodding Carter III described the former Georgia congressman's remark as "incorrect."

President Carter, however, at a White House news conference later the same day, told reporters, "I've never complained about what Andy does." Criticizing the press for their frequent attacks on the outspoken ambassador, Carter noted, "When Cabinet members do speak out, quite often they are severely castigated by the press. One example has been Andy Young."

Young, a longtime civil rights activist prior to his appointment to the U.N. this past January, often describes his role as that of "a kind of point man" for the Carter administration, expressing positions on issues of policy before the actual policy is decided. Referring to that role, Carter said that he thinks debates about policy should be "extended outside the Congress and the White House into the public domain."

Concerning the role of such communist countries as Cuba and the Soviet Union in Africa, Young told reporters at a State Department press conference, "The only thing I'm thinking is, don't get paranoid about a few communists — even a few thousand communists. Americans should not be afraid of communists — they just shouldn't. It offends me, really."

Continuing, Young pointed out, "One of the things that I'm concerned about is that we get past the cold war. I want us to assess the situation and act on that and not with some knee-jerk reaction."

The U.N. ambassador said that Cuba has played a positive role in the People's Republic of Angola by filling the void left by the mass exodus of Portuguese doctors, technicians and agriculturalists when the country became officially independent of Portugal on November 11, 1975.

Calling for U.N. restraint in Zaire, Young said to a group of reporters in Chicago, "If Mobutu can't stop a couple of thousand Katanga gendarmes, we should not send the marines to help him do it. If he has not been able to consolidate that nation. . .I just question the extent to which America needs to get involved . . .The days when you send the 83rd Airborne every time there is something you don't like, or don't understand, I think are over. The American people want them to be over."

Speaking in Lansing, Michigan, Young vowed to continue to speak out on U.S. foreign policy, even at the risk of being attacked. "I prefer public criticism of what I do before it costs the taxpayers money or costs precious American lives. I'd rather have a full-blown debate and decide what are the things for which we fight and die."

Government Spying

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

reasons must be brought home to a broad spectrum of Americans. Together, we can then compel the executive and legislative branches of government to end covert activities and political spying." individuals of the Campaign's Speakers' Bureau are *Afrique Asie* editor Eqbal Ahmad, Black activist Courtland Cox, Morton Halperin, director of the Project on National Security and Civil Liberties, Associate ACLU National Director Jay Miller, progressive lawyer Daniel Sheekan and Black Panther Party chairperson Elaine Brown.

If you wish to schedule a speaker for your group or if you would like more information on the campaign, please write: The Campaign To Stop Government Spying, 201 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E., #112, Washington, D.C., 20002, or call (202) 547-4644.

"Save The Schomburg"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

struction company, for the initial phases of construction.

During a heated meeting at the end of last month between Leon Levy, the president of Urban Foundation, city officials and 50 representatives of the Citizens Coalition, Levy, under pressure, agreed that 90 per cent of the workforce during his phase of construction would be Black and Latin. He refused, however, to hire more than 25 per cent of that workforce directly from Harlem.

The Citizens Coalition rejected Levy's offer, as they maintained that 100 per cent of the workforce should come from Harlem. A week later, the Citizens Coalition was informed by the city that Levy's firm had been awarded the contract. The Citizens Coalition has denounced the city's racist maneuver and warned that they will be "on the site when the construction begins to see what the workforce looks like."

Public hearings were resumed last week by the state Human Rights Division to hear the complaint of racial discrimination lodged by Laurore St. Juste, the esteemed Haitian archivist at the Schomburg library, who was dismissed without cause and despite funds being available by the all-White administration and Board of Trustees of the New York Public Library (NYPL).

St. Juste immediately filed a complaint with the state agency. Subsequently, a determination of "probable cause" was handed down in Juste's favor. The NYPL

CONTINUED IN LAST COLUMN

CONTINUED FROM FIRST COLUMN

has still refused to rehire St. Juste.

St. Juste was personally recruited and brought to the U.S. from Haiti in 1973 by Mrs. Jean Blackwell Hutson, the curator of the Schomburg Center for the past 28 years. St. Juste had been director of the National Archives in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, for 20 years and professor of Archives and Administration at the State University of Haiti.

With the acquisition in recent years of the Fisher and Maximilien Collections, the Schomburg Center became the repository of the finest and largest collection of archival materials on Haiti, the first Black republic.

Upon his arrival in 1973, St. Juste sorted, arranged, and described 50 years accumulation of unprocessed manuscripts, so that students, scholars, and researchers could have ready access to the materials.

Since St. Juste's dismissal, the archival collections that have come to the Schomburg Center have gone unpacked and unprocessed and the Archives has been closed to the public — thus denying access to these unique records of Black history and culture which document the roots of Black people.

Letters to the Editor

So right on, Black Panthers. You are the best thing that happened in Amerika for people.

Bless you,
Donald Matthew
San Francisco, Calif.

P.S. I'm not putting "Roots" down because I learned a lot of historic truth in the book. All I am trying to say is that Newton is far more "Hip" than old Kunta Kinte was. And I do feel that the Black Panther Party is far more "Hip" and important than the book "Roots." Let's face it who is more "hip" than a Black Panther???

Freedom and Independence forever.

READER LIKES B.P.I.N.S. AFRICA COVERAGE

Dear Black Panthers,

Please accept this check towards a three month subscription to your paper. The articles are very moving and compel me to offer myself to any of your activities. I would willingly start a clothing box for the South African revolutionaries if that drive is still in progress. Truly, I want to participate in everything aimed at forming an egalitarian society.

I must commend you on your extensive coverage of the struggles in Africa, your altruistic attitude contrasts profoundly with the pervasive prejudice evinced in putative papers and journals. I enjoy reading literature which does not infuriate by proposing to substantiate unethical conclusions. The conservative papers and journals invariably depict the perspective of the Whites inconvenienced by war, illustrating Whites toting guns to their tennis courts struggling violently to retain their riches.

We are supposed to identify with them and forget the Blacks without rights or riches persistantly harassed and systematically murdered. I had not realized the impact such biased literature produces until I joined an international relations course at school. Every vocal student advocated U.S. armament of the White regimes in Rhodesia and South Afrcia to assure the accessibility of uranium for nuclear plans which they encouraged development. No mention was made of human rights.

I am ashamed to admit I was so horrified as to be dumbfounded during the rapid interchange supporting several infamous events. However, now that I know my opposition I will arm myself well for the oncoming verbal battles in defense of my African brothers and sisters. Certainly another perspective is needed as these gullable people swallow uncritically the information fed them by dubious sources.

Thank you for reading this letter.

Yours in solidarity,
Karen Crump

P.S. I intend to continue subscribing but $3.25 is all I can pay at one time. You needn't send renewal notices. I will do it automatically.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY GIVEN "BUM DEAL"

Dear Friends:

I was walking down the streets of New York City the other day and a man asked me to buy your paper and I said, "But I don't understand. Who are they and what do they believe?" He said, "They believe things like people who live in an area should run it." And I said, "I'll buy that," and so I did.

I think the press has given you a bum deal. I'd gotten the impression that the Black Panthers were simply "crazies" who throw bombs through windows at "innocent" Whites. Of course I see that is absolutely not the case. I personally, am very sympathetic to human rights and to the plight of oppressed people such as Blacks, Indians and Puerto Ricans. I may be White, but I know what it is to be oppressed, rejected, ripped-off, exploited. I spent the best years of my life in Office Help Temporaries, which I doubt is much of an improvement on being a farm worker, where at least the air is better, and where you are a slave to corporate greed, also.

Moreover, I don't believe in a punitive society. (Corrective but never punitive.) It pains me to see all these people sentenced to life in prison, etc. Two wrongs certainly don't make a right! And I can well imagine the "justice" that is meted out by those who play God. I know of several cases where people were "framed" by the so-called do-gooders! Haven't the Whites-in-power done enough harm to the Blacks! But I want you to know that not all Whites are unsympathetic to your cause and many of us feel the burden of collective guilt very strongly. I haven't known too many Blacks closely but the ones I have were always warm, loving, wonderful people. And I feel for them to do any violence, there must have been extraordinary provocation.

I don't have any money to send you at the moment and I'm sure that's important but I do send you all my good wishes.

With all good wishes,
Ariel Winters
Haverstaw, N.Y.

Congolese Liberation Front

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

the FNLC representative explained. "We are counting only upon ourselves and the Congolese people. . ."

The Western press has described the FNLC as remnant forces of the Katanga secessionist movement headed by the late Moise Tshombe, which Mobutu defeated in the early 1960s. The FNLC, however, maintains that it was formed in 1968 by its present leader, Nathaniel M'Bumba. The organization's constitution states, in part:

"The FNLC is a revolutionary and progressive movement. Its principal characteristics are a revolutionary theory, a political and military discipline, links with the masses, militant solidarity with all oppressed peoples engaged, as the Front itself is, in the struggle against colonialism and imperialism."

In a related development, the government of the People's Republic of Angola last week issued a stern warning to the Mobutu regime against any further "provocative acts" such as the incident involving the Angolan ship in Angolan waters that was shelled by a Zairean coastal battery.

"Roots" Wins Special Recognition

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

on documentary evidence. In the conclusion of *Roots* Haley explains:

"To the best of my knowledge and of my efforts every lineage statement within *Roots* is either from my African or my American families carefully preserved oral history, much of which I have been able to corroborate with documents.

"Since I wasn't yet around when most of the story occurred by far most of the dialogue and most of the incidents are of necessity a novelized amalgram of what I know took place together with what my researching led me to plausibly feel took place."

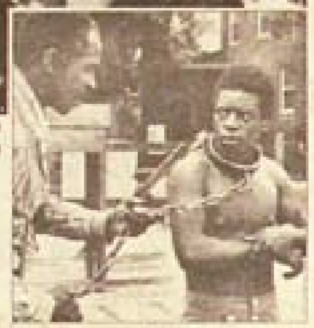
A number of noted historians have also rallied to Haley's defense. In their opinion, says the *Times*, the historical essence of *Roots* is based on true facts.

Harvard University professor Bernard Bailyn commented that the importance of *Roots* doesn't rest "on whether or not such and such a ship was in such and such a place. I don't give a damn if they find the ship he (Haley) names. It's a powerful book for other reasons altogether."

Another Harvard progessor, author Robert W. Fogel (*Time on the Cross*) said, "I thought *Roots* was the best historical novel ever written on slavery, and I say that not to demean it, because a first-rate historical novel can frequently give you a better sense of historical knowledge than carefully researched history."

Despite Ottaway's attacks on the credibility of *Roots*, the impact of the best-selling (1.5





Scenes from the television version of Roots, the most watched program in history.

million copies) book cannot be diminished.

"You can point out errors to your hearts content," says Yale University professor Edmund S. Morgan," and it won't affect people's attitudes. It just makes them mad."

Meanwhile, Haley and his two brothers, George and Julius, plan to Juffure, Gambia, the home of their African ancestors. They will be making a film of the trip and will be accompanied by producer David Wolper and a camera crew.

"The trip will not be for just sentimental reasons," says Haley. "It will be used in my next book, *Research*," he said. The pro-

Haley was visiting his ancestral home of Juffure this week, a village that has become a mecca for Black Americans since publication of his partly fictionalized account of the descendants of the slave Kunta Kinte. A television movie of his book was rated the most watched show in history.

posed book will provide a detailed explanation of how the famous Black author researched the *Roots* saga.□

Wilson Victory

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

of providing themselves with the material things that became so important in our society today."

"I can't promise everything to everybody. But I promise you I will listen to you, be fair, and I will try to lead my Council to provide a better life for all of us here in the city of Oakland."

In the other city races, Bruno and longtime incumbent Lorenzo Hoops square off in a May 17 run-off, in the School Board Director 1 race, while incumbent Charles Goady, and James Norwood fight it out in the School Board, Director 3 slot.

In the City Auditor race, Warren Moorehead finished a close third to top vote getter Norma Lau, and second place finisher Sam Lazar. Lau and Lazar making the run-off.

In Berkeley, Measures B and F, calling for city-imposed rent control and tenants unions were both soundly defeated, as was the entire radical-liberal slate of Ying Lee Kelley, Margot Dashell and Veronika Fukson. Ms. Kelley, an incumbent on the Berkeley City Council, barely missed making one of the four top spots in the 20-person field, finishing a close fifth.



IPNS photo

LIONEL WILSON and MARY MOORE congratulate supporters.

Meanwhile in Chicago, Senator Harold Washington, a frontrunning and popular Black candidate in that city's mayoral elections, finished third, with 73,705 votes for 11 per cent of the total. Significantly, Washington captured six South Side wards.

Badly defeated in that race was Edward Hanrahan, the former Cook County states attorney who played an integral role in the assassination of Black Panther Party leader Fred Hampton. Hanrahan finished with only four per cent of the vote and is considered by most to be discredited in Chicago politics.□

Oppressed Minority Truckers Demand Affirmative Action

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

following demands:

•An immediate end to injustice to all minority truckers;

•Cahill Construction Company must sit down with OMITA, their legal counsel and all city agencies for contract negotiations; and

•Compensation for economic loss to OMITA and its members must be awarded by Cahill.

Numerous pieces of minority-owned freight and earth moving equipment were on the sewer project site displaying colorful banners.



Black and minority truckers are systematically excluded from lucrative contracts in the trucking business.

"If affirmative action were implemented," says OMITA, "This equipment and the men and women who own and operate the equipment will be ready to go to work immediately."

Charles Garry pointed out that a lawsuit will be filed to determine "if an affirmative action program actually exists in San Francisco, and if it does, why isn't it enforced."

Johnson clearly expressed that OMITA's legal action will have an effect on all Black and minority businesses in the Bay Area and vowed the fight will be carried out until the question of equal opportunity is satisfactorily resolved.□

A PROGRAM FOR SURVIVAL

"All these programs satisfy the deep needs of the community but they are not solutions to our problems. That is why we call them survival programs, meaning survival pending revolution." —Huey P. Newton



FREE BREAKFAST FOR SCHOOLCHILDREN PROGRAM

GEORGE JACKSON MEDICAL CLINIC

Provides free medical treatment and preventative medical care for the people.

THE SICKLE CELL ANEMIA RESEARCH FOUNDATION
Established to test and create a cure for Sickle Cell Anemia. The foundation informs people about Sickle Cell Anemia and maintains an advisory committee of doctors researching this crippling disease.

PEOPLE'S FREE DENTAL PROGRAM
(Being Implemented)
Provides free dental check-ups, treatment and an educational program for dental hygiene.

PEOPLE'S FREE OPTOMETRY PROGRAM
(Being Implemented)
Provides free eye examinations, treatment and eyeglasses for the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE AMBULANCE PROGRAM
Provides free, rapid transportation for sick or injured people without time-consuming checks into the patients' financial status or means.

FREE FOOD PROGRAM

Provides free food to Black and other oppressed people.

FREE BREAKFAST PROGRAM
Provides children with a free, nourishing, hot breakfast every school morning.

FOOD COOPERATIVE PROGRAM
Provides food for the people through community participation and community cooperative buying.

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

Provides news and information about the world and Black and oppressed communities.

PEOPLE'S FREE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

Provides free job-finding services to poor and oppressed people.

PEOPLE'S FREE SHOE PROGRAM

(Being Implemented)

Provides free shoes, made at the People's Free Shoe Factory, to the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE CLOTHING PROGRAM
Provides new, stylish and quality clothing free to the people.



FREE COMMISSARY FOR PRISONERS PROGRAM

LEGAL AID AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Provides legal-aid classes and full legal assistance to people who are in need.

FREE BUSING TO PRISONS PROGRAM
Provides free transportation to prisons for families and friends of prisoners.

FREE COMMISSARY FOR PRISONERS PROGRAM
Provides imprisoned men and women with funds to purchase necessary commissary items.

SENIORS AGAINST A FEARFUL ENVIRONMENT (S.A.F.E.) PROGRAM

Provides free transportation and escort service for senior citizens to and from community banks on the first of each month.

PEOPLE'S COOPERATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM

Provides, with federal government aid, decent, low-cost and high-quality housing for Black and poor communities.

PEOPLE'S FREE PLUMBING AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM
Provides free plumbing and repair services to improve people's homes.

FREE PEST CONTROL PROGRAM

Free household extermination of rats, roaches and other disease-carrying pests and rodents.

OAKLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL

Provides Black and other oppressed children with a scientific method of thinking about and analyzing things. This method develops basic skills for living in this society.

LIBERATION SCHOOLS: FREE MUSIC AND DANCE PROGRAMS
Provides children free supplementary educational facilities and materials to promote a correct view of their role in the society and provides support for the Music and Dance programs of the Oakland Community School.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER

Provides 24-hour child care facilities for infants and children between the ages of 2 months and three years. Youth are engaged in a scientific program to develop their physical and mental faculties at the earliest ages.



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FREE FOOD PROGRAM

Miracles Award O.C.S. At Spring Festival



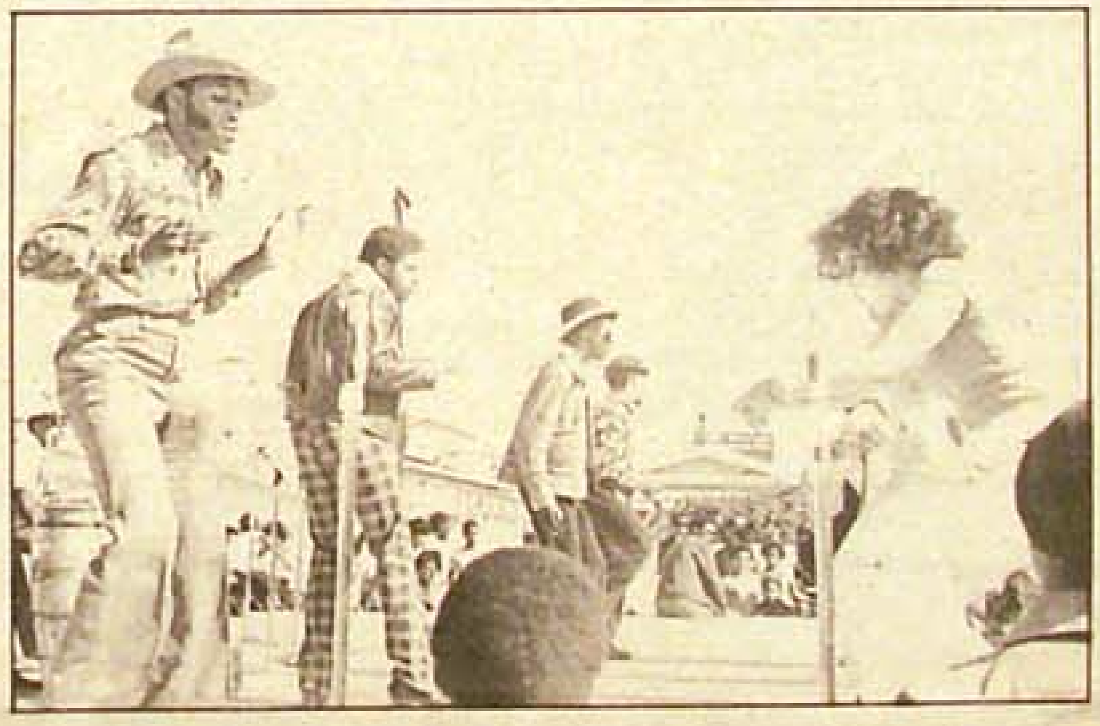
















BPINS photos